

THE HERBAL

or General History of Plants

John Gerard

The Complete 1633 Edition as Revised and Enlarged by Thomas Johnson

John Gerard's Herbal or General History of Plants has long been the most famous English herbal. First published in 1597, it was republished in 1633 in an edition in which Thomas Johnson revised and enlarged the original text. A more capable botanist than Gerard, Johnson did not alter the wonderful Elizabethan prose of the earlier edition, but corrected errors in the old text and added much new material-descriptions and pictures-to the text itself and in an appendix. This 1633 Gerard-Johnson edition describes about 2850 plants and has about 2700 illustrations: in both text and illustrations it is a lasting monument of Renaissance botany. At the same time, it remains what Gerard had made, perhaps unintentionally, of his 1597 work: a remarkable compendium of Elizabethan folklore and naturalistic description.

This vast storehouse of information and delightful commentary is divided into three books: the first book containing grasses, rushes, reeds, grains, irises and bulbs; the second, food plants, medicinal plants and sweet-smelling plants; the third, roses, trees, shrubs, bushes, fruit-bearing plants, rosin and gum-producing plants, heaths, mosses and fungi (as well as corals and sponges, then thought to be plants). For each plant the authors give its Latin and English name, the kinds (when they exist), a physical description, the place of growth, the time of growth, other names, temper (whether the plant is hot, cold, dry or moist according to the traditional medical theory of humors), vertues (the medicinal properties, use as food, etc.), and, in all but a small number of cases, a fine woodcut illustration.

In a clear and engaging prose style with large, handsome illustrations, the authors present an

(continued on back flap)

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JOHN GERARD

THE HERBAL OR GENERAL HISTORY OF PLANTS

The Complete 1633 Edition as Revised and Enlarged by THOMAS JOHNSON

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NEW YORK

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This Dover edition, first published in 1975, is an unarbidged republication of the work originally printed by Adam Islip Joice Norton and Richard Whitakers, London, in 1683. For completeness, a few pages have been reproduced from the second edition of 1686. Errors in folios and chapter numbers have been tacitly corrected.

A new Publisher's Nore has been written for the

A new Publisher's Note has been written for the present edition.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTE

From its inception in ancient Greece until the seventeenth century and beyond, botany was largely an adjunct of medicine and pharmacy. Plants were studied chiefly for their curative powers, and this knowledge was transmitted in books known as herbals, which also contained rudimentary physical descriptions and illustrations of the plants for purposes of identification.

Medieval herbals were generally unoriginal commentaries on Theophrastus and Dioscorides, with large admixtures of folklore. Their illustrators were more concerned with abstract beauty of design than with the accurate rendering of plant anatomy. The same is true of the earliest printed herbals, which form a significant part of the incunabular repertoire.

With the spread of the Renaissance to northern Europe in the sixteenth century, new life was breathed into the study of plants. Otto Brunsfels' Latin herbal (Strasbourg, 1530), with illustrations by Hans Weiditz, deliberately featured natural renderings from life. Before long, important new herbals were available in the vernacular languages: in German, those of Hieronymus Bock (scholarly name: Tragus), 1539, and of Leonhart Fuchs (Fuchsius), 1543 (the illustrations to Fuchs, by Albrecht Meyer, were the most influential and most frequently copied and re-

used of the century); in Italian, that of Pierandrea Mattioli, 1544; in Flemish/Dutch, that of Rembert Dodoens (Dodonaeus), 1554, which was quickly translated into French by Charles de l'Ecluse and from French into English by Henry Lyte; in English, especially that of the adventurous scholar, physician, theologian and "father of English botany," William Turner, publication of which began in 1551.

The second half of the century was a golden age of early botany. Not only was the scholarship more original and observation more direct, but explorers were bringing specimens of exotic plants from the New World and the Near and Far East. The herbarists themselves were no longer sedentary clerics, but roamed the remote corners of Europe, collecting and trading plants and visiting foreign colleagues. Moreover, European potentates and grandees, from the Holy Roman Emperor on down, as well as learned institutions, maintained extensive gardens and subsidized publications. The major books of this period (all in Latin) were those of Mathias de l'Obel (Lobelius), a Fleming active in England, 1570, of Dodoens (a larger work than that of 1554, the Stirpium historiae pemptades sex, 1583) and of Charles de l'Ecluse (Clusius), 1601, the last-named being

no longer an herbal, but a work of systematic botany and probably the best-illustrated plant book of the period.

In England, by far the most popular herbal for generations (to the extent that the author's name is inseparable from the concept of herbal to English speakers) was that of John Gerard, published in London in December 1597. Gerard, born in Nantwick, Cheshire, in 1545, became a barber-surgeon in London, slowly rising to the top of his profession. He was superintendent of the gardens owned by Lord Burghley in London and in Hertfordshire. William Cecil, first baron of Burghley, was chief minister to Queen Elizabeth. (In the 1540s he had been secretary to the Duke of Somerset, whose garden was superintended by the above-mentioned William Turner.) Gerard also had a garden of his own in Holborn (London), and published a complete catalogue of its contents in 1596, the first publication of that type in history. His major work, the Herball or Generall Historie of Plantes, appeared in the following year (printed by John Norton). (In later years, Gerard was herbarist to James I; he died in London in February 1612.)

The text of Gerard's Herball was based largely on a pre-existent translation into English by a Dr. Priest of Dodoens' Latin herbal of 1583. Although Gerard is said to have traveled in Russia and Scandinavia, his text was quite unoriginal and his scholarship was suspect even to contemporaries. Of the 1800 illustrations in the 1597 edition, only a handful were specially drawn, the bulk being derived from a somewhat earlier book; this was the 1588 Frankfurt herbal (Neuw Kreuterbuch) of Jacob Dietrich of Bergzabern (Tabernaemontanus), of which the illustrations only were reissued in 1590 as Eicones plantarum; Dietrich, a pupil of Brunfels and Bock, had himself utilized illustrations from Bock, Fuchs, Mattioli, Dodoens, de l'Ecluse and de l'Obel.

With all its faults, however, Gerard's Herball was England's herbal, and its popularity was unrivaled until John Parkinson appeared on the horizon in the 1620s. Upon the announcement of a major herbal by Parkinson (it did not appear until 1640, and was disappointing), those Londoners who had a vested interest in the Gerard work commissioned the apothecary-botanist Thomas Johnson to prepare a revised and enlarged edition in the short space of one year. The result was the 1633 Gerard-Johnson Herball, which is here reprinted in its entirety. (A practically unaltered second edition of this revision appeared in 1636s.)

Thomas Johnson was born in Selby, Yorkshire, probably early in the seventeenth century, and was active in London by 1626. He undertook several botanical excursions in England and Wales and made significant contributions to local botany. In the civil war he was a militant Royalist, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He received a special M.D. degree from Oxford in 1643, and was mortally wounded in battle in the following year.

Johnson appears to have been a more capable and scholarly botanist than Gerard. In his new edition, he corrected errors in the old text, commented skeptically on Gerard's gullibility (the goose tree) or downright dishonesty, and added much material from his own observation and from Continental herbals published since 1597, notably that of de l'Ecluse. The 1633 Gerard-Johnson describes about 2850 plants, some 800 more than the 1597 Gerard, and about 700 illustrations were added, chiefly from the stock of the Antwerp publisher Plantin, who had brought out Dodoens, de l'Obel and de l'Ecluse. Thus, the 1633 edition reprinted here represents, in both text and pictures, a conspectus and summation of the finest research of its age. Written in clear and charming English, it is a lasting monument of Renaissance botany.

The preliminary matter of the book consists of:

Title page (engraved by John Payne; all the other illustrations are woodcuts).

Johnson's dedication (in Latin) to Richard Edwards (Master of the Company of Apothecaries), Edward Cooke, Leonard Stone and all the other members of the Company.

Gerard's dedication to Lord Burghley (in English).

Epistle (in Latin) from Lancelot Browne,

physician of Queen Elizabeth, to Gerard (dated from the Court at Westminster, Dec. 1, 1597).

Epistle (in Latin) from de l'Obel to Gerard (dated London, Dec. 1, 1597); de l'Obel states that Gerard has included many English plants for the first time.

Various Latin poems in Gerard's honor. Foreword (in English) by the physician

Stephen Bredwell, who states that Gerard has here "accommodated" Priest's translation of Dodoens.

Foreword (in English) by George Baker, Master of the London surgeons.

Foreword (in English) by Gerard (dated Holborn, Dec. 1, 1597), who states that Priest's translation of Dodoens "perished."

Foreword (in English) by Johnson (dated Snow Hill [London], Oct. 22, 1633). This long piece, which describes in detail how the 1633 edition is to be understood and used, should be read by all serious owners of the present volume; it also includes a long history of botany and an enlightening, uncomplimentary critique of Gerard's procedures and accomplishments.

"A Catalogue of Additions," listing everything added by Johnson in his edition to both the text and the illustrative matter.

The body of the work follows Gerard's original division into three books (Johnson's additions being inserted in their proper place), the first book containing grasses, rushes, grains, reeds, irises and bulbs; the second, food plants, medicinal plants and sweet-smelling plants; the third, roses, trees, shrubs, bushes, fruit-bearing (food) plants, rosin- and gum-producing plants, heaths, mosses and fungi (as well as corals and

sponges, then thought to be plants). For each plant (with appropriate exceptions and modifications) there is a picture, Latin and English names, and text under the following headings: Kinds (rudimentary classifications), Description (physical appearance), Place (where found, with many highly localized English habitats), Time (of flowering, sowing, etc., as the case may be), Names (a variety of English names, as well as names in several Continental languages, "low Dutch" meaning Flemish/Dutch and "high Dutch" meaning German), Nature or Temper (whether the plant is "hot" or "cold," "dry" or "moist"-according to the traditional medical theory of "temperaments" or "humors") and Virtues (the medical properties, harmful or otherwise; use as food; recipes for draughts, poultices, etc.; sometimes there is a special heading "The Danger").

The backmatter of the book consists of:

An "Appendix" (supplement) of still more plant descriptions and figures added by Johnson.

An index of Latin plant names.

Nominum et opinionum harmonia (a glossary/concordance of Latin plant names as used by various cited authors).

A "Table" (index) of English plant names. "A Supplement . . . unto the generall Table" (a glossary of obsolete or little used English plant names).

"A Catalogue of the Brittish Names of Plants" (a glossary of Welsh names).

An index of the uses and properties ("vertues") of the plants.

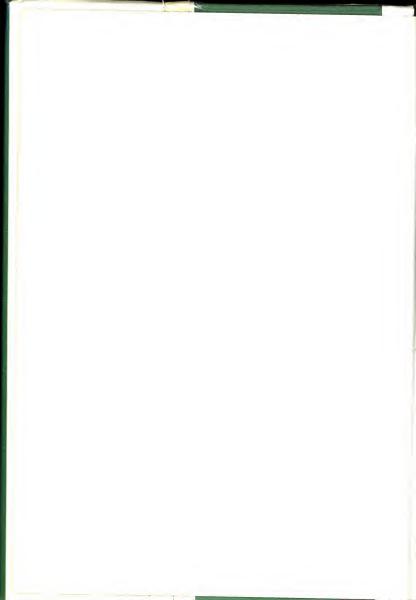
Errata.

NOTE TO THE READER ON PAGINATION

With the desire to make this edition of Johnson's Gerard as like the original as possible, the faulty page numbers that occur from time to time have been retained (for instance, between pages 29 and 30 there are four pages marked 30, 29, 30, 29). The reader is assured that the text itself is in proper sequence, with nothing omitted or duplicated.









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ARTE, RERVMQVE VSV SPECTATISSIMIS,
DIGNISSIMIS

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RECTORI, SIVE MAGISTRO;

EDWARDO COOKE, LEONARDO STONE GVARDIANIS,

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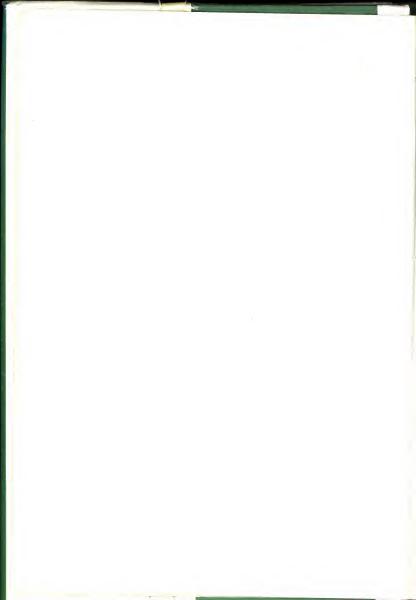
LABORES, STVDIORVM BOTANICORVM
SPECIMEN, AMORIS SYMBOLVM,
EX ANIMO

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VESTRÆ, PVBLICÆQVE VTILL
TATIS STVDIOSISSIMVS

THOM. IOHNSON.







TO THE RIGHT HONOR ABLE SINGVLAR GOOD

MASTER, SIR WILLIAM CECIL KNIGHT, BARON OF Burghley, Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, Chancellor of the Vniuerlitie of Cambridge, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter, one of the Lords of her Maiesties most honorable Priny Councell, and Lord high Treasurer of England.



Mong the manifold creatures of God (right Honorable, and my fingular good Lord) that have all in all ages diverfly entertained many excellent wits, and drawne them to the contemplation of the divine wifdome, none haue prouoked mens studies more, or satisfied their desires so much as Plants have done, and that vponiust and worthy causes : For if delight may prouoke mens labor, what greater delight is there than to behold the earth apparelled with plants, as with a robe of embroidered worke, fet with Orient pearles,

and garnished with great diversitie of rare and costly iewels? If this varietie and perfection of colours may affect the eye, it is such in herbs and floures, that no Apelles, no Zeuxis euer could by any art expresse the like : if odours or if taste may worke satisfaction, they are both so soueraigne in plants, and so comfortable, that no confection of the Apothecaries can equall their excellent vertue. But these delights are in the outward sences: the principall delight is in the minde, singularly enriched with the knowledge of these visible things, setting forth to vs the inuisible wisedome and admirable workmanship of almighty God. The delight is great, but the vie greater, and ioyned often with necessity. In the first ages of the world they were the ordinarie meate of men, and have continued ever fince of necessarie vse both for meates to maintaine life, and for medicine to recouer health. The hidden vertue of them is fuch, that (as Pliny noteth) the very bruite PRES. CA. 27. beafts have found it out: and (which is another vie that he observes) from thence the Dyars tooke the beginning of their Art.

Furthermore, the necessary vie of these fruits of the earth doth plainly appeare by the great charge and care of almost all men in planting and maintaining of gardens, not as ornaments onely, but as a necessarie prouision also to their houses. And here beside the fruit, to speake againe in a word of delight, gardens, especially fuch as your Honor hath, furnished with many rare Simples, do singularly delight, when in them a man doth behold a flourithing thew of Sommer beauties in the midst of Winters force, and a goodly spring of floures, when abroad a leafe is not to be seene. Besides these and other causes, there are many examples of those that have honored this science : for to passe by a multitude of the Philosophers, it may please your Honor to call to remembrance that which you know of some noble Princes, that have joyned this study with their most important mat-

The Epistle Dedicatorie.

Plut. de Dife adul & amie. Plin, lib.25. cap.2,

ters of state: Mithridates the great was famous for his knowledge herein, as Plutarch noteth. Euax also King of Arabiasthe happy garden of the world for principall Simples, wrot of this argument, as Pliny Theweth. Diocletian likewise, might haue had his praise, had he not drowned all his honour in the bloud of his persecution. To conclude this point, the example of Solomon is before the rest, and greater, whose wisedome and knowledge was such, that hee was able to set out the nature of all plants from the highest Cedar to the lowest Mosse. But my very good Lord, that which sometime was the study of great Philosophers and mightie Princes, is now neglected, except it be of some few, whose spirit and wisdome hath carried them among other parts of wifedome and counfell, to a care and ftudie of speciall herbes, both for the furnishing of their gardens, and furtherance of their knowledge : among whom I may justly affirme and publish your Honor to be one, being my felse one of your feruants, and a long time witnesse thereof: for vnder your Lordship I haue serued, and that way employed my principall study and almost all my time, now by the space of twenty yeares. To the large and singular furniture of this noble Island I have added from forceine places all the varictie of herbes and floures that I might any way obtaine, I have laboured with the soile to make it fit for plants, and with the plants, that they might delight in the foile, that so they might line and prosper vnder our clymat, as in their natine and proper countrey: what my successe hath beene, and what my furniture is, I leave to the report of them that have teene your Lordships gardens, and the little plot of myne owne especiall eare and husbandry. But because gardens are privat, and many times finding an ignorant or a negligent successor, come soone to ruine, there be that have follicited me, first by my pen, and after by the Presse to make my Labors common, and to free them from the danger whereunto a garden is subject: wherein when I was ouercome, and had brought this History or report of the nature of Plants to a just volume, and had made it (as the Reader may by comparison see) richer than former Herbals, I found it no question vnto whom I might dedicate my Labors; for confidering your good Lordship, I found none of whose fauor and goodnesse I might sooner presume, seeing I haue found you euer my very good Lord and Master. Again, confidering my duty and your Honors merits, to whom may I better recommend my Labors, than to him vnto whom I owe my selfe, and all that I am able in any seruice or deuotion to performe? Therefore vnder hope of your Honorable and accustomed fauor I prefent this Herball to your Lordships protection; and not as an exquisite Worke (for I know my meannefle) but as the greatest gift and chiefest argument of duty that my labour and service can affoord; whereof if there be no other fruit, yet this is of some vie, that I have ministred Matter for Men of riper wits and deeper iudgements to polish, and to adde to my large additions where any thing is defective, that in time the Worke may be perfect. Thus I humbly take my leave, befeeching God to grant you yet many dayes to live to his glory, to the support of this State under her Maiestie our dread Soueraigne, and that with great encrease of honor in this world, and all fulnesse of glory in the world to come.

Your Lordships most humble

and obedient Seruant,

IOHN GERARD.

The Table of Vertues.

To mollificar wafte away the hard meetings of the mother. 932,c.1216,m.

To cure Simellings of the throat, 3 27, b 1225;n. Good for not Swellings of the lawes, 1508, bs.

Toaffwage Diwellings of the ftones, 196,c.254,c. 1066,b.1211,k.

A remedy fer foft & wellings, 1345,a.

To take away any Moellings in the leggeor arme, 615, a. 621, b. To help the Moelling of the toints 74, a. 58, b. 1066, b. Againft the hard Swellings of the breafts and pappes, 28, c. 66 c.

254,5,1211/6.
Good against frommuting in the head called Verige,672,f. 759 b.
833,d.916,8-1172,b.357,lStc Distincte and Dead.

Againft & mounting 66731.798, 61343 c. Good for fuch as are fallen into a smount, or accustomed to

& wonne 360,x.738,b.881,b. Symptotic 300,325,94,0 = 1,0 A good Syrtup to lotte the belly, and to purge Chollet, 852, g. A Syrtup for the intuition of Roles with the force thereof, 1264, t.

Sparup of the itice of Rofer, 1264,x.

Elightfull to the rafte, 1263, b. 1455,c. 1533,c.
To remedy the paine of the Ewil, 355,f 521, g. 1352, 1433, c.1470,c.1475, h.1489, h.1511, 11545, a. See Cothache,

To ftop hollow Ectly 506, c. Good for Weth that are ier on edge or a flonied, 522,4,g. To fasten loofe teth, 400,c. \$22,g,719.g.793,c.849,g.998,2.1431,

d.1451,i.1491,a.1521,ca524,a.

To glue teg ther cuts about the Centons le Cuts.

Toprovoke orbring down the Ermes, 95, a. 177, b. 185, a. 245, e. 241.d.289,e.310.d 338,c.391,h.458,c.508,b.527,a.534,a.545, 2.172,2.653,a 661,a.667,b.672,a.683,b.688,c 694,b.697,a. 705, c. 756, c. 774, c. 792, a. 814, d. 907, b. 909, a. 984, a: 1001, c. 1016,a.1017,a.1019,b.1023 c.10.4,b.c.1029,c.1037,a.1040,g. 1401, b.1078, 1.1086, a.1087, a.1104, b. 1107, a 1121, d. 1158, c. 1257, 1. See Flourto and Mentes.

To ftay the outrmuch flowing of womenstermes, 419, b.421, c. 480,g. 522,e.678,b.661,c.807,h.857, i,l.1046,c. 1072,a 1524, a. 1 964.b.1986, .. Sec Floures and Benfes.

To take away the tertian Ague, 171, 1.542, f. 582, d. 712, b. 718, c.

991, . 1188, f 1525,d. Good against long and lirgring tertians, 1097,c.

Good for tertians that proceed of cloler, 395,e.969.g.1565,a. To take or fcoure away tettars, 178,8.250 e.395,b.801,a.883,0, 896,c.900,c.578,e1156,b.1161,a.1360,b.1393,h.1444,d.1446 t.1465 q.1511,b.1608,f

To cure dangerous tettats,79,d. Good againftor to helpe the fowle forcading tetters, 619,a.

To quench thirst 71,c. 308 a. 198,d.588,a.852,a.880.c.998,h. 1035 1263, g. 1203, f. 1419, b. 1420, a. 1500, b. 1501, f. 1506, c. 1506, f. 594, b. 1618, d.

To quench thirst in hot and burning feuers, \$11,d.914,a. 1202, b.

1431, 1.1608,d To draw forth Thornes fixed in any part of the body, 557,m.

619,2 783,i.872,e.1058,m.1244,d. See Splinters.
To breake or ripen imposshumes or tumors in the threat. See 332 posthumes.

Good for difeafes happening in the throat, 429, c. 450, an 055, b. Good for inflammations of the thatt, 281, c. 892, f. 1395, 2.1491, a.

1584 f. To take away the afperitie or roughnesse of the throat, 178, c. 779.

a.798,b 1330,a
To helpe the Theorem or griping paines of the belly in women after their childing,123,954,2.
To help those that are firangled with eating Coab folias. See

Mathrams. To take away the Cornes of the Coes, fce Comes.

To take away the toughnes of the tongue in hot burning Agues, fee Boughnelle. To cure the difeale of the Congue called de Braun, which is a ruggednelle, blackenelle, and drineffe with a swelling,

634,d. To cause steeled tooleg to cut iron or stone without turning the edg , 639, G

To appealethe @mth-athe,245,c.359,c.492,a,495,c.607,a.619,b.
665,a.692,h.719,g.741,c. 759,d.811,i.859,c.883,a.896,d 916,i.
963,d.991,f. 1002,h1007,c. 1016,b.1020,a.1070,c. 1073,b. 1150, a. 1158, b. 1254, a. 1323, b. 1353, b. 1360, d. 1379, b. 1508, b. Sec @ath.

Againft the inflammations of the Conflig. See Bimonbo. Good against the griping togments of the belly, fee Belly and Gripings.

Good against the tomments of the guts. licke.

To cause women to have speedic transil in childe brazing Sec Birth, Delinerante, and Clomen.

To cale or helps women that have hard travell in childe-bearing and are in great extremity, 563, d. To helps a Craveller from Mercy 11st 388 g.

A good ointment frawcar ed transfler, 1128,a. Good against trembling and shakir gof the hance Deart. Good against trembling of facewes, 759,b. Good against tumors. 356, 2.360, y, fee fwellings.

To take away the swelling and prin of hot tumors, \$29,a,678 b. 1991,1424,b.

To diffolue or difcuffe hard tumots, 74,a. 168,a 1058, i. 1206,a. 1426, b.1511, g.1516,a. To confume, diffoluc, and dilucaway cold tumors, 665,e. 682,k.

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935-g.1058,i-1107, k. Good againft the turning of the head called Vertige, fee Dissines

and fwimming. To help the Eympany 391,g 1473,b.

V

O purge the Maines of Superfluous humers, 578, a.See &u. perfluous. To glue togetherrifes, gashes, and outs about the Maines.

he Cuts.
To open the Claines of the Hamor hoides.

haibes. To reprefle Clapours that hinder fleepe,1578, J.

To fter vp to Menery, 32, 2.3 3 c.fee Luft. Good againft Menery, fee Luft.

To helpe those thar are bitten with Menomous beaft . 34,a.y s. g. 177, a,b 438, a,494, a. 527, b. 655, c. 671, a 674 b. 659, h. 787, d 803,6825,d.845,b.876,6,96,a.1001,g.1002,e.1004,a.1007,t 1253,f.1311,b.fec Bitings.

Good againft Stenome, 34, 2, 738, 2 793, d. 803, c. 825, d. 932, b.969 2.993,b.1037,b 1058,k. 1100,b, 1107,b, 1108,b, 11248,b, 1124

To drive away Mentefitien or windincil, 672 g.726,d.882, c.996 b.roc2,d.ror4,b.to29,c.tc48,d1055,4 1066,4.1086,4.1294, fir533,d.r538,b.r612,e.r625,b.fe Winde.

Good for thefethat are bitten of Alipers 619,d. 738,1.810,d.849, h.1057,b.1123,a.11,7,c.1373,f.1472,b.1620,b. To be preferred from being bit of the Cliper, 833,d.

Tecure allerriss,b. 373.d.409.a. 121,1 491,1 511,2 527,0 630,4739,6813),1836,1845,1886,1102,1116,1716,1726, 1303,17351,61363,1366,11413,1143,1143,1145,81 To mindific Alects, 243,5509,4694,6702 b.715,884,1225

n 1225, g.1446,m, To cure Micers of great difficulty, or hard to be cuted, 60,1.527,

b,713,d.833,4.1004.b 1172,h.1551.b. To cure foule rotten and flinking Ellers, 95, c. 28 , 2.359, c.402, a.54t,a.719,f814,c.949,a 1001 sc.12°1,b.1393,c. To keep Allerg from inflammation,6:5,a.700,d.

Todrie vp moffl virulent Alters ft ay the humour, and heale

them, 31, .1219,k.1362,d.1378,b 1489,d 1619.b. Ta affwage and confume correliue bleers in any pige of the body,

1225. p.1226, b,1281,b, Good to clenic maligne and corrofiue bleers, 359, 1378, d.626 a.

661,247.83,b.523,b.1315,0.1402,6.1433,k. Good for,or to cure hellow old and new bleers, 67,1.168,3.291,g. 349,h.356,a.548,c 793,c. 801,a.858,a 935,g.1074,a.1130, b. 1240,a.1252,c.1513,b. To appeale the rage of cankernus bleets, 992,g.

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Errata.

I would wish the courteous Reader to take notice and amend these faults escaped in the printing, and to pardon other such literall faults as he may perhaps here and there obscrue.

Faults in Figures transposed.

Pag. 48. The two figures of Phalangium ramofum & Phalangium non ramofum are put one for another.

Pag. 50. The two figures are put one for another. And likewife in Pag. 808, the two first figures are transposed.

Faults in Words and Marks.

Pago, lin. 1. elegőn, reade elegent, p. 21, l. 22, cyriaeus, 5. yriaeus, p. 84, l. 22, engyüme, n. log jűma, p. 186, l. 1. fer 79, n. 101, p. 242, tirlő, Lepúlium annum, 1. annum, p. 225, l. 13, elevirium, n. 1. elevirium, p. 25, l. 13, elevirium, p. 25, l. 13, elevirium, p. 25, l. 14, viliaeus, p. 25, l. 14, viliaeus, p. 25, l. 25, l. 14, viliaeus, p. 25, l. 25, l. 14, l. 14,

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refembles a white Lilly, but much fmaller. Three fquare heads, containing a dusky and vnequall feed, follow after the floure.

1 Phalangium Ramofum. Branched Spiderwort.



Phalangium Crete.

Candy Spiderwort.



2 Phalangium non ramofum. Vnbranched Spiderwort.



‡ 4 Phalangium Antiquorum.
The true Spiderwort of the Ancients.



‡ 5 Phalangium Virginianum Tradefeanti.

Tradefeants Virginian Spiderwort.



5 This plant in my judgement cannot be fitlier ranked with any than these last described; therefore I haue here given him the fifth place, as the last commer. This plant hath many creeping stringy roots, which here and there put vp greene leaues, in shape re-fembling those of the last described : amongst these there rifeth vp a pretty stiffe stalke jointed and having at each joint one leafe incompassing the stalke, and out of whose bosome oft times little branches arise: now the stalke at the top viually divides it felfe into two leaves, much after the manner of Cyperius between which there come forth many floures confifting of three pretty large leaues a piece, of colour deepe blew, with reddish chiues tipt with yellow standing in their middle. These fading (as vivally they doe'the same day they shew themselves) there succeed little heads couered with the three little leaves that fustained the floure. In these heads there is contained a long blackith feed.

The place.

r. 2. 3. These grow only in gardens with vs, and that very rarely. 4 This growes naturally in some places of Sauoy. 5 This Virginian is in many of our English gardens, as with M. Parkinson, M. Trade-scant, and others.

The time.

1.4.5. These floure in Iune: the second about the beginning of May: and the third about August.

The names.

The first is called *Phalangium ramosum*, Branched Spiderwort. 2 *Phalangium non ramosum*, Vnbranched Spiderwort. *Cordus* calls it *Listago*. 3 This, Clustus calls *Asphodelus minor*: *Lobell*, *Phalangium Crete*, Candy

Spiderwort. 4 This is thought to be the Phalangium of the Ancients, and that of Mathiblus: it is Phalangium Allabragicum of Clufus, Sauoy Spiderwort. 5 This by M. Parkinfan (who first hath inwriting given the figure and description thereof) is aptly termed Phalangium Ephemerum Pigninianum, Soone-sading Spiderwort of Virginia, or Tradefants Spiderwort, for that M. Iohm Tradefant first procured it from Virginia. Baubine hath described it at the end of his Pinax, and very vinfity termed it Allium, flue Moly Pirginianum. ‡

The nature.

Galen faith, Phalangium is of a drying qualitie, by reason of the tenuitie of parts.

The versues.

Diageorides faith, That the leaves, feed, and floures, or any of them drunke in Wine, prevaileth A wain't the biring of the Suider called Phalon.

The roots tunned up in new ale, and drunke for a moneth together, expelleth poyfon, yea al- B though it have vniverfally fored it felfe through the body.

CHAP. 40. Of the Floure de-luce.

 \P The kindes.

There be many kindes of Iris or Floure de-luce, whereof fome are tall and great, fome little, fmall, and low; fome fmell exceeding fiveet in the root, fome haue no finell at all: fome floures are fiveet in finell, and fome without; fome of one colour, fome of many colours mixed: vertues attributed to fome, others not remembred: fome haue tuberous or knobby roots, others bulbous or Onion roots, fome haue leaues like flags, others like grafte or rufhes.

The description.

THe common Floure de-luce hath long and large flaggy leaues like the blade of a fword, with two edges, among it which ipring vp imooth and plaine stalkes two foot long, bearing floures toward the top, compact of fix leaues loyned together, whereof three that stand upright are bent inward one toward another; and in those leaves that hang downward there are certaine rough or hairie welts, growing or rifing from the nether part of the leafe vpward, almost of a yellow colour. The roots be thicke, long, and knobby, with many hairy threds hanging thereat.

2 The water Floure de-luce, or Water flag, or Bastard Acorus, is like vnto the garden Floure de-luce in roots, leaues, and stalkes, but the leaues are much longer, fometimes of the height of four cubits, and altogether narrower. The floure is of a perfect yellow colour, and the Root knobby like the other; but being cut, it feemeth to be of the colour of raw flesh.

1 Iris vulgaris. Floure de-luce.

2 Iris palustris lutea. Water-flags, or Floure de-luce.





The place.

The Water Floure de-luce or yellow flag prospereth well in moist medows, and in the borders and brinks of rivers, ponds, and standing lakes. And although it be a water plant of nature, yet being planted in gardens it prospereth well.

The names. Floure de-luce is called in Greeke ton: Athenam and Theophrassus readeston: as though they fhould fay, Confecratrix; by which name it is also called of the Latines Radix Marica, or rather Radix Naronica, of the river Naron, by which the best and greatest store do grow. Whereupon Nicarder in his Treacles commendeth it thus:

Iridem quam aluit Drilon, & Naronis ripa.

Which may thus be Englished:

Iris, which Drilon water feeds.

And Narons bankes with other weeds.

The Italians, Giglio a Turro : in Spanish, Lilio Cardeno : in French, Flambe : The Germanes. Sigen, Schwertel : in Dutch, Lifeh.

The second is called in Latine, Iris palustris lutea, P seudoacorm, and Acorus palustris: in English,

CHAP. 288. Of Cowslips of Ferusalem.

I Pulmonaria maculofa. Spotted Cowflips of Ierufalem.



3 Pulmoria angustifolia ij Clusij. Narrow leafed Cowilips of Ierusalem.



2 Pulmonaria folijs Echij. Buglosse Cowslips.



The Defeription.

Towllips of Ierufalem, or the true and fright Lungwort, hathrough, hairy, and large leaues, of a brown green color, confuledly potted with diuers fpots, or drops of white: among it which fpring vp certaine flalkes, a fpan long, bearing at the top many fine floures, growing together in bunches like the floures of cowflips, fauing that they be at the first red, or purple, and fometimes blew, and offentimes all the colours at once. The floures being fallen, there come small buttons full of feed. The root is blacke and threddy. ‡ This is sometimes found with white floures. ‡

2 The fecond kinde of Lungwort is like vnto the former, but greater in each respect: the leaues bigger than the former, resembling wilde Buglosse, yet spotted with white spots like the sport spotted with white spots like the spotted with white spots like the exceeding shining red colour.

3 Carelus Clustus fetteth forth a third kinde of Lungwoort, which hath rough and hairie leaues, like vnto wilde Buglosse, but narrower: among which rises vp a stalke a foot high, bearing at the top a bundle of blew sources, in fashion like vnto those of Buglosse or the last described.

‡ 1 Gramen tomento fum arundinaceum. Feather-top, or Woolly Reed-graffe.



3 Gramen filuaticum majus.
The greater Wood-graffe.



2 Gramen panniculatum elegasis, Ferne-grasse.



benty stalkes, naked and without leaues or blades like the former, bearing at the top a fost spikie tust or eare much like vnto a Fox-taile, of a brownish colour.

‡ 4. This in leaues, stalks, roots, manner and place of growing is like the last deferibed: the onely difference between them is, That this hath much lesse, yet sharper or rougher cares or tusts. The figure and description of this was formerly given by our Author in the fixteenth chapter, and ninth place, under the title of Gramen fuluations minus. But because the difference between the last described and this is so small, we have spaced the figure, to make roome for others more different and note-worthy.

The Time and Place.

- This kinde of Graffe growes in fertil fields and pastures.
- 2 The fecond growes in diuers places of Spaine and France.

The other two grow in Woods.

The Names,

1 Lobelius in Latine calls this Gramentomental fum & Acerofum. Some have taken it for the second kinde of Calamografia; but most commonly

2 The common round Cyperus is like the former in leaves and tops, but the roots are here and there knotty and round, and not altogether so well smelling as the former.

‡ 3 There is also another Cyperus which growes in Syria and Ægypt, whose roots are round, blackish, and large, many hanging upon one string, and having a quicke and aromaticke smell the leaves and spokyn tusts resemble the former.

4 There is faid to be another kinde of this last described, which is lesser, and the roots are

blacker, and it growes in Creet, now called Candy.

5 There is also another round Cyperus which growes about ditches and the bankes of Rivers whereas the falt water fometimes comes : the roots of this are hard and blacke without smell, many hanging fometimes vpon one string: the stalke and leaues are much like the former, but the heads vnlike, for they are rough and blackish, about the bignesse of a filbert, and hang some six or feuen at the top of the stalke. It floures in Iuly and August. ‡

The place and time.

The first and second of these grow naturally in fenny grounds, yet will they prosper exceedingly in gardens, as experience hath taught vs.

The former of these growes naturally in Syria

and Ægypt, the later in Candy.

This growes plentifully in the Marishes below Grauesend, in Shipey, Tenet, and other places.

The name in generall.

Cyperus is called in Greeke, Kirones, Or Kimes: of the Latines as well Cypirus as Cyperus: of some Iuncus quadratus: of Pliny Iuncus Angulosus, and Triangularis : of others A-Spalathum and Erysisceptron : in French Souchet : in Dutch Balgan: in Spanish Iunco odorofa: By vs Cype, us and English Galangall.

‡ ¶ The names in particular.

This is called Cyperus longus, and Cyperus longus Oderation: in English, Common Cyperus, and English Gallingall. 2 This is called Cyperus rotundus vulgaris, Round English Galangall. 3 Cyperus rotundus Cyriacus, or Ægyptiacus, Syrian or Ægyptian round Cyperus. 4 Cyperus minor Creticus, Candy round Cyperus. 5 Cyperus rotundus inodorus Littoreus, Round Salt-marsh Cyperus, or Galin-

The nature.

Dioscorides faith, That Cyperus hath an heating qualitie. Galen faith, Theroots are most effectual in medicine, and are of an heating and drying qualitie: and some doe reckon it to be hot and dry in the fecond degree.

The vertues. It maketh a most profitable drinke to breake and ex-

pell grauell, and helpeth the dropfie.

If it be boyled in wine, and drunke, it prouoketh vrine, driueth forth the stone, and bringeth B downe the naturall ficknesse of women

The same taken as aforesaid, is a remedie against the stinging and poyson of Serpents.

Fernelius faith, The root of Cyperus vsed in Baths helpeth the coldnesse and stopping of the D matrix, and prouoketh the termes.

Hewriteth also, that it increaseth bloud by warming the body, and maketh good digestion; E

wonderfully refreshing the spirits, and exhilarating the minde, comforting the senses, and encreafing their liuelinesse, restoring the colour decayed, and making a sweet breath.

The powder of Cyperus doth not onely dry vp all moist vicers either of the mouth priny members, and fundament, but stayeth the humor and healeth them, though they be maligne and virulent, according to the judgement of Fernelius.

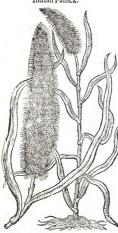
C 2

5 Cyperus rotundus littoreus. Round Salt-marsh Cyperus.



CHAP. 63. Of Panick.

Panicum Indicum Indian Panick.



2 Panicum Caruleum. Blew Panicke.



The kindes.

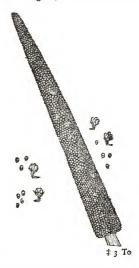
There be fundry forts of Panicke, although of the Antients there have beene fet downe but two, that is to fay, the wilde or field Panicke, and the garden or manured Panicke.

The deferip tin.

The Panick of India groweth vp like Millet, whose straw is knotty, or full of ioynts; the ears be round, and hanging downward, in which is contained a white or yellowish seed, like Canarie seed, or Alvilli.

2 Blew Panick hath a reddift falike like to Sugar cane, as tall as aman, thicker than a finger, full of a fungous pith, of a pale colour: the stalkes be vpright and knorty; these that grow neere the root are of a purple colour: on the top of the stalk comment forth a spike or care like the water Cats Taile, but of a blew or purple colour. The Seed is like to naked Otes: The Roots are very small, in respect of the other parts of the plant.

‡ 3 Panicum Americanum spicalongissimo. West-Indian Panicke with a very long earc.



‡ CHAP. 79. Of diners other Molyes.

‡ Befides the Garlickes and Molyes formerly mentioned by our Author, and those I haue in this Edition added, there are divers others, which, mentioned by Clussus, and belonging vnto this Tribe, I have thought good in this place to set forth. Now for that they are more than conveniently could be added to the former chapters, (which are sufficiently large) I thought it not amisse to allot them a place by themselves.

‡ 1 Moly Narcissinis folijs primum. The first Narcisse-leaved Moly. ‡ 2 Moly Narcissinus falijs secundum.
The second Narcisse-leaved Moly.





The Description.

‡ I This, which in face nigheft reprefents the Molyes described in the last Chapter, hath a root made of many scales, like as an Onion in the vaper part, but the lower part is knotty, and runnes in the ground like as Solomon Scale; the Onion-like part hath many fibres hanging thereat; the leaues are like those of the white Narcisse, very greene and shining, amongst which rise they a stake of a cubit high, naked, strungerene, and crested; at the top come forth many floures consisting of six purplish leaues, with as many chiues on their infides: after which follow, three square heads, opening when they are ripe, and containing a round blacke seed.

2 This other being; of the fame kinde, and but a varietie of the former, hath fofter and more Ash-coloured leaves with the floures of a lighter colour. Both these floure at the end of Iune, or in July

3 This hath five or fix leaves equally as broad as those of the last described, but not so long, being somewhat twined, greene, and shining. The stalke is some foot in length, smaller than that of the former, but not less if siffe, crested, and bearing in a round head many floures, in manner of growing and shape like those of the former, but of a more elegant purple colour. In seed and root

filee frie: of the high Dutch men, Merrettith, krain og kren: in French, Grand raifert: of the low Germaines, Merradus: in English, mountaine radish, Great Raifort, and Horse Radish. It is called in the North part of England, Redcole.

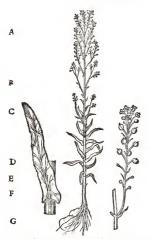
Divers thinke that this Horle Radish is an enemy to Vines, and that the hatred betweene them is so great, that if the roots hereof be planted neere to the Vine it bendeth backward from it,

as not willing to haue fellow flip with it.

It is also reported that the root hereof flamped, and cast into good and pleasant wine, doth for think turne it into vineger; but the old writers doe afteribe this enmity to the vine and Braffica, our coleworts, which the most ancients have named them.

Dittander is described of Pling by the name of Lepidium in his 19 booke, 9. Chapter: likewise Eginat maketh mention of this plant, by the name Lepidium in shoots, Raph one sy activity, and Piperitis - the Germans call it, 19 tester the lowe Dutch men, 19 tepper trupt: the English men, Dittander, Dittany, and Pepperwort.

3 Lepidium Annum. Annuall Dittander.



The Temperature.

These kindes of wilde Radishes, are hot and drie in the third degree: they have a drying and clensing quality, and somewhat digesting.

Horfe Radifi Ramped with a little vineger put thereto, is commonly vide almong the Germanes for fauce to eate fifth with, and fuch like meates, as we doe muftard; but this kinde of fauce doth heate the ftomacke better, and caufeth better digettion than muftard.

Oximel or fyrupe made with vineger and honie, in which the rindes of Horfe radifh haue been einfrided three dayes, caufeth vomit, and is commended againft the quartaine ague.

The leaues boiled in wine, and a little oile oliue added thereto and laid upon the grieued parts in manner of a Pultis, doe mollifie and take away the hard fivellings of the liuer and milte, and being applied to the bottome of the belly is a remedie for the strangurie.

It profiteth much in the expulsion of the secondine or after-birth.

It mittigates hand asswages to the pains of the

It mittigateth and affwageth the paine of the hip or haunch, commonly called Sciatica.

It profiteth much against the collicke, strangurie, and difficultie of making water, vsed in stead of mustard as aforesaid.

The root stamped and given to drinke, killeth the wormes in children: the juyce given doth

the fame: an ointment made thereof, doth the like, being annointed upon the belly of the child.

It leaues of Peppers. * but efpecially the rootes, be extreame hor, for they have a burning and bitter taffe. It is on the number of feorching and blifting fimples, faith Pliny in his 20.booke, the 17. chap and therefore by his hot qualitie, it mendeth the skin in the face, and taketh away feabs, fearres, and manginefle, if any thing remaine after the healing of vicers and fuch like,

CHAP: 8. Of Winter Cresses.

The Description.

The Winter Creffes hath many greene, broad, fmoothe and flat leaues like vnto the common turneps, whose stalkes be round, and full of branches, bringing forth at the top small yeilow floures: after them doe follow small cods, wherein is conteined small reddish seed.

- 2 This is Cynoforchis palustris altera Leptaphylla, of Lobell , Testiculus Galericulatus, of Tabernamontanus.
 - 3 Lobell and Gemma terme this, Cynosorchis palustris altera Lophodes, vel nephelodes.
 - 4. This is Orchis minor radice repente, of Camerarius.
 - 5 This by Lobell and Gemma is called Cynoforchis macrocaulos, fine Conopfaa.

The Temperature and Vertues,

There is little vie of these in physicke; onely they are referred vnto the handed Satyrions, whereof they are kindes: notwittlanding *Dulescampius* hath written in his great Volume, that the Marish Orchis is of greater force than any of the Dogs stones in procuring of lust.

Camerarius of Noremberg, who was the first that described this kinde of creeping Orchis, hath fet it forth with a bare description onely; and I am likewise constrained to do the like, because as yet I haue had no triall thereof.

† The first of these was the third in the former Chapter; in lieu whereof I give you the Descretise of Label, whose figure was here in the second place,

CHAP. 118. Of Birds neft.

1 Satyrium abortinum, sine Nidus anis,



The Description.

I Birds Neft hath many tangling roots platted or croffed one ouer another very intricately, which refembleth a Crowes neft made of flickes; from which rifeth with finall thort leaues of the colour of a dry Ochen leafe that hath lien under the tree all the winter long. On the top of the flalke groweth a fpikie care or tuft of floures, in thape like vnto Mained Satyrion, whereof doubtleffe it is a kinde. The whole plant, as well flicks, leaues, and floures, are of a parched browne colour.

‡ I received out of Hampshire from my often remembred friend Master Goodyer this following description of a Nidus auis found by him the twenty ninth of lune, 1621.

¶ Nidus avis flore & caule violaces purpureo colore; an Pseudoleimodoron Clus. Hist. Rar. plant. pag. 270.

This rifeth vp with a stalke about nine inches high, with a few small narrow sharpe pointed short skinny leaues, set without order, very little or nothing at all wrapping or inclosing the stalke; having a spike of shoures like those of orbanche, without tailes or leaues growing amongst them: which sallen, there succeed small seed-vessels, and to round is not round like orbanche, but stender or long, and not round like orbanche, but stender or long, and

of a yellowish white colour, with many small brittle roots growing underneath constituelt, wrapt or folded together like those of the common Nidus auis. The whole plant as it appeareth about ground, both stalkes, leaues, and stoures, is of a violet or deepe purple colour. This I found willed in the border of a field called Marborne, neere Habridge in Haliborne, a mile from a towne called Alton in Hampshire, being the land of one William Balden. In this place also groweth wilde the thisseled Coronafatrum, Ioh. Goodger.

The Place.

This baftard or vnkindely Satyrion is very feldome feene in these Southerly parts of England.

It is reported, That it groweth in the North parts of England, necrevato a village called Knaef-borough. I found it growing in the middle of a Wood in Kent two miles from Graucfend, necre vato a worthipfull Gentlemans houfe called Mafter William Span, of Howcke Greene. The wood belongeth to one Mafter tohm Sidley: which plant I did neuer fee elfewhere, and because it is very rate, I am the more willing to giue you all the markes in the wood for the betree finding it, because it doth grow but in one piece of the Wood: that is to fay, The ground is concred all oner in the fame place necre about it with the herbe Sanyele, and also with the kinde of Orchis called Hermaphrodized, or Butter-fly Satyrion.

I The Time.

It floureth and flourisheth in June and August. The dusty or mealy feed (if it may be called feed) falleth in the end of August; but in my judgement it is an unprofitable or barren dust; and not any feed at all.

The Names.

It is called Sayrium abortirum: of fome, Nidus auis: in French Nid d'oifeau: in English, Birds nest, or Goose-nest: in Low-Dutch, Alogels nest: in High-Dutch, Apargen Dethen,

The Temperature and Vertues.

It is not vsed in Physicke that I can finde in any authoritie either of the antient or later Writers, but is esteemed as a degenerate kinde of Orchis, and therefore not vsed.



The Place.

‡ Our ordinarie Mustard (whose description I have added) as also the wilde and small grow wilde in many places of this kingdome, and may all three be found on the bankes about the back of Old-street, and in the way to Islington. \$

Mustard may be sowen in the beginning of the Spring: the seed is ripe in July or August : It commeth to perfection the fame yeare that it is fowen.

The Names.

The Greekes call Mustard, wirm: the Athenians called it win: the Latines, Simapi: the rude and barbarous, Sinapium : the Germanes, Spenff; the French Seneue and Moultarde : the low- Dutchmen, Mostaert fact; the Spaniards, Mostaza, and Most ila: the Bohemians, Horcice: Pliny calls it Thiaffi, whereof doubtleffe it is a kinde: and some haue called it Saurion.

† These kindes of Mustard haue beene so briefely treated of by all Writers, that it is hard to

give the right distinctions of them, and a matter of more difficultie than is expected in a thing fo vulgarly knowne and vsed: I will therefore endeauour in a few words to distinguish those kindes

of mustard which are vulgarly written of.

I The first is Sinapi primum of Matthiolus and Dodoneus; and Sinapi sativum Eruca aut Rapifolio of Lobel.

2 The second I cannot justly referre to any of those which are written of by Authours; for it hath not a cod like Rape, as Pena and Lobel describe it; nor a feed bigger than it, as Dodonaus affirmeth; yet I suspect, and almost dare affirme that it is the same with the former mentioned by them, though much differing from their figures and description.

The third (which also I suspect is the same with the fourth) is Sinapi alterum of Mattholus, and Sinapi agreste Api, aut potim Laueris folio, of Lobel: and Sinapi sativum alterum of Dodonaus.

4 The fourth is by Lobel called Sinapi alterum fativum; and this is Sinapi album Officinarum, as Pena and Lobel affirme, Aduerf. pag. 68.

5 The fifth is Sinapi filuestre of Dodoneus: and Sinapi filuestreminus Burfepastoris folio, of Lobel. It is much like Rocket, and therefore Bauhine fitly calls it Sinapi Eruca folio: in English it may be called Small wilde Mustard. ‡

The Temperature.

The feed of Mustard, especially that which we chiefely vse, doth heat and make thinne, and also draweth forth. It is hot and dry in the fourth degree, according to Galen.

The Vertues.

The feed of Mustard pound with vineger, is an excellent sauce, good to be eaten with any grosse A meates either fifth or fleth, because it doth helpe digestion, warmeth the stomacke, and prouoketh appetite.

It is given with good fuccesse in like manner to such as be short winded, and are stopped in the B

breast with tough flegme from the head and braine.

It appealeth the tooth-ache being chewed in the mouth. They vie to make a gargarisme with honey, vineger, and mustard feed, against the tumours and D

fwellings of the Vuula, and the almonds about the throat and root of the tongue. Mustard drunke with water and honey prouoketh the termes and vrine.

The feed of mustard beaten and put into the nosthrils, causeth sneefing, and raiseth women sicke F of the mother out of their fits.

It is good against the falling siekenesse, and such as have the Lithargie, if it be laid plaister- G wife vpon the head (after shauing) being tempered with figs.

It helpeth the Sciatica, or ache in the hip or huckle bone: it also cureth all manner of paines H proceeding of a cold caufe.

It is mixed with good successe with drawing plaisters, and with such as waste and consume I

nodes and hard fwellings . It helpeth those that have their haire pulled off; it taketh away the blew and blacke marks that K

come of bruifings. ‡ The feed of the white Mustard is vsed in some Antidotes, as Electuarium de ouo, &c. † The three figures in the former edition were all falle: The first was of Barbines, deferibed in the precedent chapter: The second, of Erros syntics mains of Tabirn, The third of Erros again mins of the

I Sium majus latifolium. Great Water Parsenep.



‡ 4 Sium alterum Olusatri facie. Long leaued water-Cresses.



† Sium majus angustifolium. The lesser water Parsenep.



or miry ground: at the top go grow many white floures, in spoky roundles like fennell; which being bruifed do yeeld a very frong fauour, smelling like Petroleum, as doth the rest of the plant.

‡ 2 This plant much refembles the laft deferibed, and growes vp fome cubit and a halfe high, with many leaves finely finite about the edges, growing vpon one rib, and commonly they fland bolt vpright. The vmbell confifts of little white floures: the root is final, and conflitch of many ftrings.

‡ ? There is another very like this, but they thus differs the flalkes and leaues of this later are leffe than those of the precedent, and not so many yoon one rib; the other growes vpright, to some yard or more high: this neuer growes vp, but alwaies creepes, and almost at euerie ioynt puts forth an whole of floures.

4 Tr) these may be added another, whose root consists of aboundance of writhen and small blacks fibres; the stalkes are like Hemlock, some three cubits high; the leaues are long, narrow, and snipped

about

CHAP. 29. Of Garden Succorie.

The Kindes.

There be fundry forts of plants comprehended under the title of Cichoracea, that is to fay .Ci-choracea, planting. Dandelion, &c. differing not fo much in operation and working, as in fhape and forme, which hath caused many to deeme them divers, who have distinguished them under the titles aforesaid of euery which kinde there be divers forts, the which shall be divided in their several chapters, wherein the differences shall be express.

The Description.

Arden Succory is of two forts, one with broad leaues, and the other with narrow, deepIly cut and gathed on both fides. The first bath broad leaues fomewhat hairie, not
much valike to Endiue, but narrower; amongst which doe rile by falkes, whereon
are placed the like leaues, but smaller. The stalke divided it selfs toward the top into many
branches, whereon doe grow little blew floures constituing of many small leaues, after which solloweth white seed. The root is tough, long, and white of colour, continuing many yeeres; from
the which as from euery part of the plant doth issue forth bitter and milkie juice. The whole
plant is of a bitter taste likewise.

2 Cichorium fativum. Garden Succorie. 3 Itybus fatina. Garden Endine.





2 The fecond kinde of Succoric is like vnto the former, but greater in euery point. That which caufeth the difference is that this beareth floures white of colour tending to blewneffe; the others blew, as I haute faid.

3 Garden Endiue bringeth forth long leaues, broad, finooth, more greene than white, like almost to those of lettuce, something nicked in the edges. The stalke groweth vp among the leaues, being round and hollow, diuided into branches; out of which being broken or cut there issued into branches out of which being broken or cut there issued in the like holds of the milke, somewhat bitter: the sloures ypon the branches consist of many leaues, in colour

doe turne into downe that is carried away with the winde: the feed likewife cleaueth vnto the faid downe, and is alfo carried away with the winde. The whole plant perifheth when it hath perfected his feed, and reconcret it felfe againe by the falling thereof.

‡ 9 Cichorium verracarium. Wart-Succorie.



‡ 9 I thinke it expedient in this place to deliuer vnto you the historie of the Cicherium verrucarium, or Zacintha of Matthiolus; of which our Author maketh mention in his Names and Vertues, although he neither gaue figure, nor the least description thereof. This Wart-Succory (for fo I will call it) hath leaves almost like Endiue, greene, with pretty deepe gathes on their fides; the stalkes are much crested, and at the top divided into many branches; betweene which, and at their fides grow many short stalkes with yellow floures like those of Succorie, but that these turne not into Downe, but into cornered and hard heads, most commonly diuided into eight cels or parts, wherein the feed is contained.

† These plants are found only in gardens in this country, the seuenth & eighth excepted, which peraduenture may be found to grow in writised places, youn ditches bankes and the borders of fields, or the like.

They do floure from May to the end of August.

and The Mames,
Gum Succorie hath beene called of the
Grecians, we can : of the Latines, Condrilla,
and Chonarilla: Disflorates and Plany call it
Cichorien, and Serie, by reason of some likeness they have with Succorie, especially

the two first, which have blew floures as those of the Succories. Lobelius maketh Cichorea vertucaria to be Zacintha of Matthiolus.

‡ ¶ Names in particular.

- † 1 This is called Chondrilla carulea Belgarum, of Lobel : Apate, of Daleschampius.
- 2 Condrilla 2. Of Matthiolus: Chondrilla latifolia cærulea, Of Tabernamontanus.
- 3 Chondrilla prior Dioscoridis, of Clusius and Lobel.
- 4 Chondrillarara purpurea, & c. of Lobel : Chondrilla Hispanica Narbonensis, of Tabern. Seneciocaradus Apulus, of Columna.
 - 5 Chondrilla prima Dioscoridis, of Columna and Bauhinus : Viminea, viscosa, of Lobel and Clusius.
- 6 Chondrilla altera Dioscoridis, of Columna : some thinke it to be some of Theophrassus : Lobell calls it, Chondrilla pussilla marina lutea bulbosa.
- 7 Hypocharis, porcellia, of Tabernamontanus.
- 8 Hieracium minimum 9.0f Clusius: Hyoseris latifolia, Of Tabern. The two last should have bin put among the Hieracia.
 - 9 Cichorium verrucarium, and Zacinthus of Matthiolus and Clusius. ‡

These kinds of gum Succorie are like in temperature to the common Succory, but drier.

The root and leaves tempered with hony, and made into Trochiskes, or little flat cakes, with ni-

ter or falt-peter added to them, cleanfe away the morphew, fun-burnings, and all spots of the face.

The gumwhich is gathered from the branches, whereof it tooke his name, layeth downe the Braining haires of the eye-browes and such like places: and in some places it is vied for Mastick, as Bellonius observes.

The gum poudered with myrrh, and put into a linnen cloath, and a peffarie made thereof like a $\, \mathbf{C} \,$ finger, and put vp, bringeth downe the termes in yong Wenches and fuch like.

The

The Place.

These do grow in rough and stony places, but are all strangers in England

The Time.

These floure in May and June, and shortly after ripen their feed.

‡ The Names.

- ‡ 1 I thinke none of these to be the Sesamoides of the Antients: The first is set forth by Clossius under the name we here give you: it is the Muscipula altern amscose store of Lobel: Viscogo major of Compensius.
 - 2 This also Clusius and Lobel have set forth by the same name as we give you them.
- 3 Mathiolus, Gamerarius, and others have let this forth for Sefamoides parvum: in the Historia Logd, it is called Catanance quorundam: but most sitly by Dodon. Chondrilla species tertia, The third kinde of Gum-Succory.

The Temperature.

Galen affirmeth that the feed containeth in it felfe a bitter qualitie, and faith that it heateth, breaketh, and fooureth.

The Vertues.

- A Diagrarides affirmeth, that the weight of an halfe-penny of the feed drunke with Meade or honied water purgeth flegme and choler by the stoole.
- B The same being applied doth waste hard knots and swellings.

† That which here formerly enjoyed the third place, by the title of Sefamilier mans Scaligers, was no other than the plant that is hereafter described by the name of Taune-Raire Galo promues, where you may find to both the figure and description.

CHAP. 136. Of Dyers Weed.

Luteola. Dyers weed or yellow weed.



The Description.

Yers weed bath long narrow and greenish yellow leaues, not much vnlike to woad, but a great deale simalter and narrower; from among which commeth vp a stalke two cubits high, beset with little narrow leaues: euen to the top of the stalke come forth small pale yellow source, closely clustering together one aboue another, which doe turne into small buttons, cut as it were crosse-wise, wherein the feed is contained. The root is very long and single.

The Place.

Dyers weed groweth of it felfe in moift, barren, and vntilled places, in and about Villages almost euery where.

The Names.

Pliny, lib. 33. cap. 5. maketh mention by the way of this herbe, and calleth it Lutea: Virusuia in his fewenth booke, Lutum: it is the Anticarhinum of Tragus: & Pfeudoffruthinum of Mathiolus: Virgill, in his Bucolickes, Eglog 4. cals it also Lutum: in English, Welde, or Dyers weed.

The Time.

This herbe flourisheth in Iune and Iuly.

¶ The Nature.

It is hot and dry of temperature.

‡ The Vertues.

A The root as also the whole herbe heates and dries in the third degree: it cuts, attenuates, refolueth, opens, digests. Some also commend it against the punctures and bites of venomous creations.

feene in the Chapters of Catanance, Cynosbatos, Hemerocallia, Crataogonon, and divers others, which are or seeme to be significant, and to import something by their name; yethe faith nothing thereof. It maybe that which they would expresse by the name, was, that the hearbe had so piercing a facultie that it would eat into the very flesh. The second and third Argument both are answered, if this first word be Greeke, as I have alreadie showed it to be, and there are not many words in Greeke that more frequently enter into such composition than 90,000 as Pamphagos, Polyphagos, Opsiphagos, and many other may shew. Moreouer, it hath beene obfurd from Dioscorides, or any else how simple soeuer they were, if they had knowne the first word to have beene Latine and Saxifraga, to say againe presently after that the Romanes called it Saxifraga, or Saxifraga, for so it should be, and not Saxifranga:but I feare that the affinitie of founds more than of fignification hath caused this confusion, especially in the middle times betweene vs and Dioscorides, when learning was at a very low ebbe. The chiefe reasons that induce mee to thinke this Chapter worthie to keepe his former place in Diescorides, are these: First, the generall consent of all both Greeke and Latine copies (as Marcellus faith) how antient soeuer they be. Secondly, the mention of this herbe for the same effect in fome Greeke Authours of a reasonable good antiquitie; for Paulus Egineta testifieth that காதிந்தை நேரியில் மாடு த்திகள் நெலியிர், Then Trallianus among ft other things in a Conditum Nephriticum mentions xngingm: but Nonus a later Greeke calls it xngingms: fo that it is evident they knew and vsed fome simple medicine that had both the names of Sarxiphag on and Saxiphrag os, which is the Latine Saxifraga. Now seeing they had, and knew such a simple medicine, it remaines we enquire after the shape and figure thereof. Dioscorides describes it to be a shrubby plant, growing vpon rockes and craggie places, like vnto Epithymum: boiled in wine and drunke, it hath the faculty to helpe the Strangurie and Hicket; it also breakes the stone in the bladder and prouokes vrine. This word Epithymum is not found in most copies, but a space left for some word or words that were wanting: But Marcellus faith, he found it express in a booke which was Omnium vetustissimus & probatissimus: and Hermolaus Barbarus faith, Veterem in Dioscoride pictur am huius herba vidi, non plus folijs quam cirris minutis per ramos ex intervallo conditis, nec frequentibus, in cacumine surculorum flocci seu arentes potius quam flosculi, subrubida radice non sine sibris. A figure reasonable well agreeing with this description of Hermolaus, I lately received from my friend M. Goodyer, who writ to me that he had fought to know what Saxifraga (to wit, of the Antients) should be; and finding no antient Authour that had described it to any purpose, he sought Appleisus, which word Appleins (saith he) is the printed title my Manuscript acknowledgeth no Authour but Appleins Plato; there is no description neither, but the Manuscript hath a figure which I have drawne and fent you, and all that verbaim that hee hath written of it, I should be glad to have this figure cut and added to your worke, together with his words, because there hath beene so little written thereof by the Antients. This his request I thought fit to performe, and haue (for the better fatisfaction of the Reader) as you fee made a further enquirie thereof: wherefore I will onely adde this, that the plants here described, and the Alfine Saxifraga of Colum.together with the two Chickweed Saxifrages formerly described Chap. 176 come neerest of any that I know to the figure and deliniation of this of the Antients.

Nomen istius herba, Saxifraga.



Icon & descriptio ex Manuscripto vetutissimo.

Quidam dicunt cam Scolopendriam, alij Scoliomos, alij Vitis canum, quidam vero Brucos. Italt Saxifraçam. Egypij Peperem, alij Lamprocam cam nominam. Nafcitur enimin Montibus & locis faxoss.

Vna cura ipfius ad calculos expellendos. Horbam ištam Saxifragam consulam calculos potum dabis in vino. 1 fly ever of fibriatauerii cum aqua calida, tam profens efficitum ab experiis traditum,vv codem disperfectiv sei čisique calculis ad fanitatem vojque predačisique calculis ad fanitatem vojque preda-

This first little herb, faith Camerarius, hath been called Saxifraga magna, not from the greatnesse of his growth, but of his faculties: The stalke iswooddie, writhen higher, and longer than either the long or the roundithe leaues thereof be greater than those of Afa-rabaces, the floures hollow, long, and in one side hanging outer, of a yellowish colourithe fruit is long and round like a pears; in which the seeds lie seuered, of forme three square, of an ill saucred blackish colour: the root is somewhat long, oftentimes of a mean thicknesse, yellow like to the colour of Box, not inferior in bitternesse; either to the long or to the round Birthwoort: and sometimes these are found to be small and slender, and that is when they were but lately digged up and gathered-sfor by the little parcels of the roots which are left, the young plants bring forth at the Leginning tender and branched roots.

5 Small Birthwoort is like to the long and round Birthwoort both in stalkes and leaues, yet is it lesser and tenderer: the leaues thereof are broad, and like those of Luie: the stoure is long, hollow in the vpper part, and on the outside blackish: the fruit fomething round like the fruit of round Birthwoort: in stead of roots there grow forth a multitude of slender strings.

‡ 6 Pistolochia Cretica sine Virginiana. Virginian Snake-root.



‡ 6 Clusius figures and describes another smal Pistolochia by the name of Pistolochia Cretica, to which I thought good to adde the Epithite Virginia also, for that the much admired Snakeweed of Virginia seems no otherwise to differ from it than an inhabitant of Candy from one of the Virginians, which none I thinke will fay to differ in specie. I will first give Clusius his description, and then expresse the little varietie that I have observed in the plants that were brought from Virginia, and grew here with vs: it tends forth many flender stalks a foot long, more or lesse, and these are cornered or indented, crefted, branched, tough, and bending towards the ground, or spred thereon, and of a darke green colour: vpon which without order grow leaues, neruous, and like those of the last described, yet much sharper pointed, and after a fort resembling the shape of those of Smilax aspera, but lesse, and of a darke and lasting greene colour, fastened to longish stalkes: out of whose bosomes grow long and hollow crooked floures, in shape like those of the long Birthwoort, but of a darker red on the outfide, but somewhat yellowish within : and their are also fastened to pretty long stalks; and they are succeeded by fruit, not vnlike, yet lesse than that of the long Birthwort. This hath abundance of roots, like as the former, but much smaller, and more fibrous, and of a stronger fmell, It floures in Iuly and August. Thus Clusius describes his to which that Snakeweed that was brought from Virginia, and grew with Mr. Iohn Tradescant at South-Lambeth, An. 1632. was agreeable in all points, but here and there one of the lower leaves were fomwhat broader and rounder pointed than the test: the floure was long, red, crooked, and a little hairie, and it did not open the top, or shew the inner side, which I judge was by reason of the coldnesse and vnseasonablenesse of the later part of the Sommer when it floured: the stalks in the figure should have been exprest more crooking or indenting, for they commonly grow so How hard it is to judge of plants by one particle or facultie may very well appeare by this herbe I now treat of: for some by the similitude the root had with Asarum, and a vomiting qualitie which they attributed to it (which certainly is no other than accidentall) would forthwith pronounce and maintaine it an Afarum: fome also refer it to other things, as to Primrofes, Vincitoxicum, &c. Others more warily named it Serpentaria Virgiwiana, and Radix Virginiana, names as it were offering themselves and easily to be fitted and imposed vpon fundry things, but yet too generall, and therefore not fit any more to be vsed, seeing the true and specifick denomination is found. ‡

The Place.

Pliny sheweth, that the Birthwoorts grow in fat and champion places, the fieldes of Spaine are

3 Malua purpurea multiplex.
Double purple Hollihocke.



2 The fecond being a ftrange kinde of Hollinocke hath likewife broad leaues, rough and hoarie, or of an ouerwome ruflet colour, cut into diuers fe âtions euen to the middle ribbe, like thofe of Palma Chrifti. The floures are very fingle, but of a perfeêt red colour, wherein confifteth the greatest difference. ‡ And this may be called Maluarofea fimples pergrina folto Ficus. Lagged strange Hollinocke. ‡

3 The double Hollihocke with purple floures hath great broad leaues, confufedly indented about the edges, and likewife toothed like a faw. The stalke groweth to the height of foure or fiue cubits. The floures are double, and

of a bright purple colour.

4 The Garden Hollihocke with double floures of the colour of fearlet, groweth to the height of five or fix cubits, hauing many broad leaves cut about the edges. The Italke and root is like the precedent. ‡ This may be called Multea horitoffs rabra multiplex, Double red Hol-

lihockes, or Rofe mallow. ‡

5 The tree mallow is likewise one of the Hollihockes; it bringeth forth a great stalke of the height of ten or twelue soot, growing to the forme of a small tree, whereon are placed diuers great broad leaues of a russet greene colour, not valike to those of the great Clot Burre Docke, deepely indented about the edges. The slower are very great and double as the greatest Rose, or double Peiony, of a deep red colour tending to blacknesse. The roore is great, thicke, and of a

wooddy substance, as is the rest of the plant. ‡ This may be called Malua hortensis attenue multi-

plus flore.

Thefe Hollihockes are fowne in gardens, almost euery where, and are in vaine fought else where.

¶ The Time.

The fecond yeere after they are fowne they bring forth their floures in Iuly and August, when the feed is ripe the stalke withereth, the root remainenth and sendeth forth new stalkes, seaues and floures, many yeres after.

The Names.

The Hollihocke is called in Greeke, put age of diuers, Rosa vitramarina, or outlandish Rose, and Rosa byemalis, or winter Rose. And this is that Rose which Pinny in his 21.book, 4.chapter writes to haue the stalke of a mallow, and the leaues of a pot-herbe, which they cal Moseuson: in high Dutch, Gatten pappelen: in low Dutch, Dinter 1300sen: in French, Rose d'ouvre mer: in English, Hollihocke, and Hockes.

The Temperature.

The Hollihocke is meetely hot, and also moiff, but not so much as the wilde Mallow it hath likewise a clammic substance, which is more manisses in the seed and root, than in any other part.

¶ The Vertues,

The decoction of the floures, especially those of the red, doth stop the ouermuch flowing of the A monthly courses, if they be boiled in red wine.

The roots, leaves, and feeds ferue for all those things for which the wilde Mallowes do, which are more commonly and familiarly yield.

CHAP. 352: Of the wilde Mallowes.

The Description.

The wilde Mallow hath broad leaues fomewhat round and cornered, nickt about the edges, fmooth, and greene of colour: among which rifevp many flender tough stalkes,

The Vertues.

The leaues of Marth Mallow are of the power to digeft, mitigate paine, and to concoct:

A They be with good effect mixed with fomentations and pulteffes against paines of the fides, of B

the stone, and of the bladder, in a bath also they serve to take away any manner of paine.

The decoction of the leaves drunke doth the fame, which doth not only affive gepaine which C proceeded of the flone, but also is very good to cause the fame to descend more early, and to passe forth.

The roots and feeds are profitable for the fame purpose: moreover the decoction of the roots D helpeth the bloudy flix, yet not by any binding qualitic, but by mitigating the gripings and frettings thereof: for they doe not binde at all, although Galen otherwise thought, but they cure the bloudy flix, by having things added vnto them, as the roots of Bistort, Tormentill, the floures and rindes of Pomegranates and such like.

The mucilage or slimie juice of the roots, is mixed very effectually with all oils, ointments, and E

plaisters that slacken and mitigate paine.

The roots boiled in wine, and the decoction given to drinke, expell the stone and gravell, helpe F

the bloudy flix, sciatica, crampes, and convulsions.

The roots of Marin Mallows, the leaues of common Mallowes, and the leaues of Violets, boiled G in water vntill they be verie foft, and that little water that is left drained away, flamped in a flone morter, adding thereto a certaine quantitie of Fenngeseke, and Linefeed in pouder; the root of the blacke Bryonic, and fome good quantitie of Barrowes greafe, flamped altogether to the forme of a pultis, and applied very warme, mollifie and foften Apoltumes and hard fwellings, fiwellings in the ioints, and fores of the mother: it confirmet hall cold tumors, blaffings, and windie outgrow ings; it cureth the rifts of the fundament; it comforteth, defendeth, and preferueth dangerous greene wounds from any manner of accidents that may happen thereto, it helpeth digeftion in them, and bringeth old vicers to maturation.

The feeds dried and beaten into pouder and given to drinke, ftoppeth the bloudy flix and laske, H

and all other issues of bloud.

CHAP. 354. Of the yellow Lillie.

Althas Lutta.
Yellow Mallow.

The Description.

The 'yellow' Mallow rifeth vpwith a round falke, fomething hard or wooddie, three or fource cubits high, couered with broad leaues fomething round, but sharpe pointed, white, off, fet with very fine haires like to the leaues of gourds, hanging vpon long tender foorstalks: from the bosome of which leaues come forth yellow floures, not wnlike to those of the common Mallow in forme: the knops or feed vefels are blacke, crooked, or wrinckled, made vp of many simall cods, in which is black seed: the root is small, and dieth when it hath perfected his seed.

The Place.

The feed hereo is brought vnto vs from Spaine and Italy: we doe yearely fow it in our gardens, the which feldom or neuer doth bring his feed to ripeneffe: by rea fon whereo f, we are to feeke for feeds againft the next yeare.

The Time.

It is fowne in the midft of Aprill, it brings forth his floures in September.

The Names.

Some thinke this to be Abusilon: whereupon that agreeth which Auicen writeth, that it is like to the Gourd, that is to fay in leafe, and to be named Abusilon, and Arbitailon: divers Geranium moschatum.



The Place.

It is planted in Gardens for the sweet smell that the whole plant is possessed with, \$ but if you rub the leaves and then finell to them, you shall finde them to have a fent quite contrary to the former. ‡

The Time.

It floureth and flourisheth all the former long.

The Names.

It is called Myrrhida Pliny Rostrum Ciconia, Arcus moschata, in shops, and Acus pastoris, and likewise Geranium moschatum : in English, Musked Storkes bill, and Cranes bill, Muschatum, and of the vulgar fort Muschata, and also Pickneedle.

The Temperature.

This Cranes bill hath not any of his faculties found out or knowne: yet it feemeth to be colde and a little dry, with fome aftriction or binding.

The Vertues.

The vertues are referred vnto those of Doues A foot, and are thought of Dioscorides to be good for greene and bloudy wounds, and hot fwellings that are newly begun.

CHAP. 360. Of Crow-foot Cranes-bill, or Gratia Dei.

The Description.

Rowfoot Cranes bill hath many long and tender branches tending to rednesse, set with great leaves deepely cut or jagged, in forme like those of the fielde Crowfoot, whereof it tooke his name; the floures are pretty large, and grow at the top of the stalkes vpon tender footstalkes, of a perfect blew colour: which being past, there succeed such heads, beakes, and bils as the other Cranes bils.

I have in my garden another fort of this Cranes bill, bringing forth very faire white floures, which maketh it to differ from the precedent; in other respects there is no difference at all.

‡ 2 This which is the Geranium 2. Batrachiodes minus of Clusius hath large stalkes and leaves, and those very much divided or cut in; the stalkes also are divided into fundry branches, which vpon long footflalkes carry floures like in shape, but lesse than those of the formerly described, and not blew, but of a reddish purple colour, having ten threds and a pointall comming forth of the middle of the floure; the beakes or bils which are the feed frand vpright, and hang not downe their points as most others do. The root is large and liues many yeares.

The stalkes of this are stiffe, greene, and hairy, divided at their tops into fundry branches which end in long footfalkes, yoon which grow floures commonly by couples, and they confift of fiue leaues apiece, and thefe of a darke red colour. The leaues are large, loft, and hairy, dinided into fix or feuen parts, and finjur about the edges; the roots are large, loft, and hairy, dinided into fix or feuen parts, and finjur about the edges; the roots are large and lafting. It is kept with vs in gardens, and floures in May. Cluffus calls it Geranium 1. pulls flore.

4 This also hath stalkes and leaves much like those of the last described, but somewhat lesse: the florues are as large as those of the last described, but of a more light red, and they are conteined in thicker and shorter cups, and succeeded by shorter seeds or bills, and are commonly of a sweet muske-like smell: The root is very long, red, and lasting. It floures in the middest of May, and is

4 I cannot finde among all the plants called Libonatides, any one more agreeable to the true and right Libanatic of Diofearides than this herbe, which arifeth vp to the height of flue or fix cubits with the cleere thining flatks of Ferula; a dividing it fells from his knottic ioints into fundry arms or branches, fer full of leaves like Fennell, but thicker and bigger, and fatter than the leaves of Cetala festala, of a grayith greene colout, bearing at the top of the falls the tufts of Ferula, or rathor of Cartors, full of yellow floures which being palt there fucceedeth long flat feed like the feed of the Ash tree, finelling like Rofin, or Frankincenfe, which being ehewed filleth the mouth with the taft of Frankincenfe, but tharper: all the reft of the plant is tender, and fomewhat hot, but not uppleafant: the plant is like vnto Ferula, and aboundeth with milke as Ferula doth, of a reafonable good fauour.

The Place.

I have the two last kindes growing in my garden; the first and second grow vpon the high Deferts and mountaines of Germanie.

The Time.

These herbs do floure in Iuly and August.

The Names.

This herbe is called in Greeke Accounts, because their roots do finell like incense, which is called in Greeke Accounts, the first may be Englished great Frankincense Rosemarie; the second small Frankincense Rosemarie; Mr. Litecalleth the third in English, blacke Hart-root, the fourth white Hart-root: the seed is called Cachrys or Canbrys.

The Nature.

These herbes with their seeds and roots are hot and drie in the second degree, and are of a digesting, dissoluing, and mundifying qualitie.

The Vertues.

The leaves of *Libanotis* pounded, stoppe the fluxe of the Hemorrhoides or piles, and supple the fwellings and inflammations of the fundament called *Condilomata*, concost the swellings of the throat called *Strum*, and ripen botches that will hardly bee brought to suppuration or to ripeness.

The juice of the leaves and roots mixed with honie, and put into the eies, doth quicken the fight, B

and cleereth the dimnesse of the same.

The feed mingled with honie, doth feoure and clenfe rotten vicers, and being applied vnto cold C and hard fwellings confumeth and wasteth them.

The leaves and roots boiled vntill they be foft, and mingled with the meale of Darnell and vi-

neger, a fiwageth the paine of the gout, if they be applied thereto.

Moreouer being received in wine and pepper, it helpeth the iaundice, and provoketh fiweat, and F.

being put into oile and vied as an ointment, it cureth ruptures also.

If purgeth the disease called in Greeke Marcin Latine, Vitilization Impeting a, that is, the white spottines of the skin, chaps, or rifes in the palms of the hands and soles of the sect, and by your patience coustin german to the scab of Naples, transported or transferred into France, and prettily well sprinkled ouer our Northem coasts.

When the feed of Libanotis is put into receits, you must vnderstand, that it is not meant of the Geed of Cachris, because it doth with his sharpenesse exasperate or make rough the gullet; for it hath a very heating qualitie, and doth drie very vehemently, yea this seed being taken inwardly, or

the herbe it felfe, canfeth to purge vpward and downeward very vehemently.

CHAP. 395. Of Corianders.

¶ The Description.

The first or common kinde of Coriander is a very stinking herbe, simelling like the stinking worm called in Latine Gimcs: it hath a round stalke still of branches, two foot long. The leaves are of a stalt greene colour, very much cut or lagged: the leaves that grow lowest, and spring first, are almost like the leaves of Cheruillor Parsley, but those which come forth afterward, and grow vpon the stalks, are more lagged, almost like the leaves of Fumitorie, though a great deale smaller, tenderer, and more lagged. The sloures are white, and do grow in round tasses like vnto Dill. The seed is round, hollow within, and of a pleasant fent and sauour when it is drie, The root is hard, and of a wooddie substance, which dieth when the fruit is ripe, and soweth it selfe

we must not be deceived, taking mountaine Parsley to be that which groweth on tockes: for tocke Parsley is another plant, of some it is called, <code>Ettelgutta:</code> in Latire, <code>CASIMITIADMA</code>. (in English much good:) for it is so named because it is good, and profitable for many things: and this is not altogether unproperly termed <code>Orcoscimum</code>, or mountaine Parsley; for it groweth as we have laid on mountaines, and is not valike to flore Parsley: the feed is not like to that of Cumin, for if it were fown would deny it to be <code>Orcoscimum</code>, or <code>Dissorring</code> in mountaine Parsley.

The Temperature and Vertues.

A Oresfelinum, or mountaine Parsley is, as Galen saith, like in faculty vnto Smallage, but more effectually Dissenses writes that the seed and root being drunke in wine provoke vrinc, bring downe the menses, and that they are mixed with counterpositons, diureticke medicines, and medicines that are hot.

The root of *Veelgutta*, or much good, is also hot and dry, and that in the later end of the second degree, it maketh thin, it cutteth, openeth, prouoketh, breaketh the stone and expelleth it, openeth the stoppings of the liurer and spleene, and cureth the yellow jaundise; being chewed it helpeth the tooth-ach, and bringeth much water out of the mouth.

† This whole chapter was wholl rakes from Dudgets. Trough. clid-4 caps, wherefore I have given his figure, which was agreeable to the hillory, for the Figure out Author there gase, was of the Schimon montation pannium, farre differentiation this yea! I finall hereafted files you in the thep of Fourdam.

CHAP. 399. Of stone Parsley of Macedonie.

† 1 Petrofelinum Macedonium, Fuchsij. Bastard stone Parsley.

† 2 Petroselinum Macedonicum verum. The true Parsley of Macedonia.





The Description.

F stone Parsley very little is written of the old writers, Dioscorides onely saith that this hath seed like to that of Amess, but of a more pleasant smell, sharpe, aromaticall, or spiced: touching the forme of the leaues, the colour of the sloures, and sashion of the

may fee in many gummie or Ferulous plants) after it hath feeded, neither will it floure before the fecond or third yeare after it is fowne. ‡ I am ignorant what our Author means by this description. ‡

3 Sefeli Creticum maius. Mountaine Sefelios. 1 4 Sofeli Masslienfe. Sefelios of Marfeilles,





There is likewise a kinde of seseli called seseli Massiliens, which hath leaves very much clouen or cut, and finely iagged, very much like vnto the leaues of fweet Fennell, greater and thicker than the common Fennell. The stalke groweth to the height of three cubits, having knotty ioints. as it were knees; bearing at the top thereof tufts likevnto Dill, and feed fomewhat long and cornered of a sharpe and biting taste. The root is long and thicke like vnto great Saxifrage, of a pleafant fmell, and sharpe in taste.

There is another Sefeli of Massilia, which hath lasge and great leaves like vnto Ferula, and not much volike Siler Montanum: among which rife vp ftalkes foure cubits high, bearing at the tops fpokie tufts like vnto the last before rehearfed, of a good fauour. The root is like vnto the former in shape, substance, and sauour, but that it is greater.

The Place.

These plants are strangers in England notwithstanding I have them in my garden. The Time.

They floure and flourish in September.

The Names.

Their names have been touched in their feuerall descriptions. The Temperature and Vertues.

It provokethyrine, and helpeth the ffrangurie, bringeth downe the ficknesse and dead birth : it Λ helpeth the cough and shortnesse of breath, the suffocation of the mother, and helpeth the falling fickneffe.

The feed drunke with wine conco deth raw humours, taketh away the griping and torments of B the belly, and helpeth the ague, as Dioscorides faith.

The juice of the leaves is given to Goats and other cattell to drinke, that they may the sooner C be deliuered of their young ones, as the same Author reporteth.

Tttt 2

CHAP.

‡ 3 Polypodium Indicum. Indian Polypody.



The Description.

He leaues of Polypodie might be thought to be like those of male Ferne, but that they are far leffer, and not nicked at all in the edges: thefe do prefently fpring vp from the roots, being cut on both the edges with many deepe gathes, even hard to the middle rib; on the vpper fide they are smooth, on the nether fide they are lightly powdred as it were with dusty markes: the root is long, not a finger thick, creeping aflope, on which are seen certaine little buttons like to those pits and dents that appeare in the tailes of cuttle fishes: this hath in it a certaine sweetnesse, with a taste fomething harsh: this kinde of Ferne likewise wanteth not onely floures and feed, but stalkes alfo.

2 Polypodie of the Oke is much like vnto that of the wall, yet the leaues of it are more
finely cut, fmooth on the vpper fide, of a pale
green color, together with the flalkes and middleribs; on the nether fide rough like thofe of
Ferne: this Ferne also lineth without a flalke:
it groweth without feed: the root bath many
frings fashed roit, one folled within another,
of a meane bignesse, and sweet in taste; it sendeth forth heere and there new dodkins or
springs, whereby it increases.

‡ 3 Clusius in his Exotickes, lib. 4. cap. 17. giues vs the History of an Indian Ferne or

Polypody found amongst the papers of one D'. Nicholas Colie a Durch Physitian, who died in his returne from the East-Indies. The root of it was six inches long, and almost one thick, col the same shape and colour as the ordinarie one is strom this came up three leaues, of which the third was lefter than the other two; the two larger were eleuen inches long, and their breadth from the middle rib (which was very large) was on each side almost since hes; the edges were divided almost like an. Oken each: from the middle rib came other veines that ran to the ends of the divisions, and betweene these be smaller veines warriously divaricated and netted, which made the least shew prettily. The colour of it was like that of a dry oken lease. Where D'. Colie gathered this it was vocertaine, for he had left nothing in writing.

The Place.

It groweth on the bodies of old rotten trees, and alfo ypon old walls, and the tops of houses: it is likewise found among rubbish neere the borders of fields, especially under trees and thornes, and now and then in woods: and in some places it groweth ranke and with a broader leafe, in others not so tanke, and with a hardower leafe.

That which growerh on the bodies of old Okes is preferred before the rest; in stead of this most do wse that which is sound under the Okes, which for all that is not to be termed *Quercinum*, or Po-

lypodie of the Oke.

The Time.

Polypody is greene all the yeere long, and may be gathered at any time; it bringeth forth new leaves in the first spring.

The Names.

The Grecians call it mornion, of the holes of the fiftes Polypi, appearing in the roots: it is called in Latine, Polypodium, after the Greeke name, and many times Filicula, as though they flould fay Parua Filix, or little Ferne: the Italians name it Polypodie: the Spaniards, Filipodia, and Polypodie, in high Dutch, Gragalius, Baumfarn, Exemptonutts: in low Dutch, 2300m haren: in French, Polypode: and we of England, Polypodie: that which growerh vpon the wall we call Polypodie of the Wall, and that on the Oke, Polypodie of the Oke.

The Temperature.

Polypodie doth dry, but yet without biting as Galen writeth.

deep green colour: from the bosome of which thoms and leaues come forth the floures, like those of Peason, of a purple colour: after which do come the cods, in which do lie flat feed: the root is long, and runneth far abroad, very tough, and hard to be torne in pieces with the plough, insomuch that the own can hardly paffe forward, but are constrained to stand still; whereupon it was called Rest-Plough, or Rest-Harrow.

4 Anonis, siue Spinalutea. Yellow Rest-Yarrow.



2 We haue in our London pastures, and likewise in other places, one of the Rest-Harrowes, not differing from the precedent in stalkes, leaues, or prickles: the onely difference is, that this plant bringeth forth white floures, and the others not so whence we may call it Anonis flore albo, Cammocke with white floures.

3 Reft-Harrow without thornes hath a tough hoary rough stalke, divided into other rough branches, whereon are fet without order, long leaues sharpe pointed, sleightly cut about the edges, of an hoary colout, and somewhat hairy: from the bosonic whereof commeth forth purple Pease-like floutes of a reasonable good smell: the root is verie tough, long, and wooddy.

The yellow floured Cammock is a ftranger in thefe parts, it is only found in the cold Eafterne countries, for ought that I can learne, it differs not from the laft described, saving that the floures hereof are of a dark yellow colour, wherein it different from all the other of bis kinde.

¶ The Place.

These grow in carable grounds in fertile pastures, and in the borders of fields, in a fat, fruitful, and long lasting foile: it is sooner sound than defired of husbandmen, because the tough and wood-die roots are combersome vnto them, for that they stay the plough, and make the oxen stand.

¶ The Time.

They fend forth new fhoots in May: they be ful growne in Autumne, and then those that of nature are prickly be fullest of sharpe thornes: they floure in Iuly and August.

The Names.

Cammocke is called in Greeke 'North, or 'Towin: and likewife in Latine Anonh, and Ononh's: Of Herbarifts commonly Arefha Bouh, and Remora artiri, because it maketh the Oxen whilest they be in plowing to reft or shad fill it is also called Acutella, of the stiffe and sharpe thorns which prick those that passe by: in French, Areste beuf; and Bourrande.

Cratensa nameth it Agipprus: in high-Durch, Stalkraut: in low-Durch, Dangtwortele: in Italian, Bonaga: in Spanish, Gastilhos: in French, Arreste beuf, Beuf & Bouer ande: in English, Cammocke, Rest.-Harrow, Petry Whinne, and ground Furze.

¶ The Temperature.

The root of Cammocke is hot in the third degree, as Galen faith: it cutteth also and maketh thinne.

The Vertues.

The barke of the root drunke with Wine prouoketh vrine, breaketh the stone, and driueth it A forth.

The root boyled in water and vineger allayeth the paine of the teeth, if the mouth be often wa-B fhed therewith hot.

Pliny reporteth, that being boyled in Oxymel (or the fyrrup made with honey and vineger) till C the one halfe be wasted, it is given to those that have the falling sicknesse. Matthiolus reporteth, that he knew a man cured of a rupture, by taking of the pouder of this root for many moneths together.

The tender sprigs or crops of this shrub before the thornes come forth, are preserved in pickle, D and be very pleasant sauce to be eaten with meat as fallad, as a Dioscorides teacheth.

CHAP.

gloues and divers other things; and is vulgarly knowne by the name of Oyle of Ben. The Place.

1. 2. These trees grow not wilde in England, but I haue them growing in my garden in very great plenty. The Time.

They floure in Aprill and May, but as yet they have not borne any fruit in my garden, though in Italy and Spaine their fruit is ripe in September.

The Names.

The later Physitians call the first Syringa, or rather whose that is to say, a Pipe, because the stalks and branches thereof, when the pith is taken out, are hollow like a pipe : it is also many times fyrnamed Candida, or white, or Syring a candido flore, or Pipewith a white floure, because it should differ from Lillach, which is sometimes named Syringacarulea, or blew Pipe: in English, White

Blew Pipe the later Physitians, as we have said, do name Lillach, or Lelac: of some, Syringa carulea, or blew Pipe: most do expound the word Lillach, and call it Ben: Serapio's and the Arabians Ben is Glans unquentaria, which the Grecians name Branes purposes, from which Lillach doth very much differ : among other differences it is very apparant, that Lillach bringeth forth no Nut, how foeuer Matthiolus doth falfly picture it with one; for it hath only a little cod, the feed whereof hath in it no oile at all. The figure of the Balanus Myrepfica we have thought good to infert in this chapter,

for want of a more convenient roome.

¶ The Temperature and Vertues.

Concerning the vie and faculties of these shrubs neither we our selues have found out any thing A nor learned ought of others.

‡ The Balanus Myrepfica taken in the quantitie of a dram, caufeth vomit; drunk with Hydromel B

it purges by stoole, but is hurtfull to the stomacke.

The oile pressed out of this fruit, which is vsually termed oyle of Ben, as it hath no good or plea- C fing smell, so hath it no ill fent, neither doth it become rancide by age, which is the reason that it is much vsed by persumers.

The oile smoothes the skin, softens and dissolues hardnesse, and conduces to the cure of all cold D affects of the finewes; and it is good for the paine and noise in the eares, being mixed with Goosegreafe, and fo dropped in warme in a fmall quantitie. #

CHAP. 62. Of Widow-Waile, or Spurge Oline.

The Description.

7 Idow-waile is a fmall shrub about two cubits high. The stalke is of a wooddy substance. branched with many fmall twigs, full of little leaues like Prinet, but fmaller and blacker, on the ends whereof grow fmall pa' yellow floures : which being past, there succeedeth a three cornered berrie like the Tithymales, for which cause it was called Tricoccos, that is, three berried Chamelaa: these berries are greene at the first, red afterward, and browne when they be withered, and containe in them an oylie fatneffe like that of the Oline, being of an hot and biting tafte, and that doe burne the mouth, as do both the leaves and rinde. The root is hard and wooddy.

The Place.

It is found in most vntilled grounds of Italy and Languedoc in France, in rough and defart places. I have it growing in my garden.

The Time. It is alwaies greene: the feed is ripe in Autumne.

🗉 The Names .

The Grecians call it 2011/1811. as though they should fay, low or short Olive tree : the Latines, Oleago, and Oleastellus, and likewise Citocacium: it is also named of divers, Olivella, as Matthiolus Syluaticus faith: it is called in English, Widow-Waile, quia facit viduas.

The fruit is named of divers, Kirres missus : in Latine, Coccus enidicus : but he is deceived, faith Dioscorides, that nameth the fruit of Spurge-Oliue, Coccus Cnidicus: Auicen and Scrapio call Cha melea, or Spurge Oliue, Mezereen : vnder which name notwithstanding they have also contained both the Chamæleons or Carlines; and so have they confounded Chamelea or Spurge Olive with the Carlines, and likewise Thymalea, or Spurge flax.

Bbbbbb 3

H The vinegar in which the dried floures are fleeped are wholfome for the flomacke: being vfed with meate it flirreth vp an appetite, it cutteth and attenuateth or maketh thin groffe and raw humors.

I The facultie of the feed is somewhat gentler than that of the other parts: it also moueth the belly, and draweth forthwaterie humors, being beaten to pouder, and giuen to a dram weight: being new gathered, fleeped in vineger, and afterwards dried, it is taken, and that effectually, in the like weight of the dried lees of wine, and with a few Anife seeds, for so it worketh without any maner of trouble, and helpeth those that haue the dropse. But it must be guien for certaine daies together in a little wine, to those that haue need thereof.

The gelly of the Elder, otherwife called Tewes eare, hath a binding and drying qualitie: the infution thereof, in which it hath bin fleeped a few houres, taketh away inflammations of the mouth, and almonds of the throat in the beginning, if the mouth and throat be walfed therewith, and doth

in like manner helpe the uvula.

Diescorides saith, that the tender and greene leaues of the Elder tree, with barley meale parched, do remoue hot swellings, and are good for those that are burnt or scalded, and for such as be bitten

with a mad dog, and that they glew and heale vp hollow vicers.

M The pith of the young boughes is without qualitie: This being dried, and somewhat pressed or quashed together, is good to lay vpon the narrow orifices or holes of fistula's and issues, if it be put therein.

CHAP. 78. Of Marish or Water Elder.

Sambucus aquatilis, sine palustris. Marish or water Elder.

2 Sambucus Rofea. The Rofe Elder.





M The Description.

Arish Elder is nor like to the common Elder in leaues, but in boughes: it groweth after the manner of a little tree: the boughes are couered with a barke of an ill fauoured Ash colour, as be those of the common Elder: they are set with ioints by certains.

lowish colour, round, light and bitter, concred with a threefold skin or filme, wherein is to be seene, is Monardus and diners other report, the some of a Dragon, having a long necke or gaping mouth; the ridge or backe armed with sharpe prickles, like the Porcupine; it hath also a long taile, & source feet, very easile to be discerned: the figure of it we have set forth vnto you according to the great-nesses thereof, because our words and meaning may be the better vnderstood, and also the lease of the tree in his full bignesses, because it is impossible to be expersed in the figure: the trunke obody of the tree is concred with a rough barke, very thin, and easie to be opened or wounded with any small toole or instrument, which being sowounded in the Dog daies, bruised or bored, doth yeld forth drops of a thicke red liquour, which of the name of the tree are called Dragons teares, or \$san_guis Dragons bloud; divers have doubted whether the liquour or gummie ince were all one with Cimakani of Digicalists (not meaning that Cinaker made of Quickssluer) but the received opinion is, they differ not, by reason their qualitie, and temperature worke the like effect.

The Place.

This tree groweth in an Island which the Portugals call Madera, and in one of the Canario Islands, called Infala Portus Sančii; and as it feemeth it was first brought out of Africke, althought fome are of a contrary opinion, and fay, that it was first brought from Carthagena, in America, by the Bishop of the same Prouince.

The Time.

The time of his growing we have touched in the description, where wee said that it flourisstetly and groweth greene all the yeare.

¶ The Mymes.

The names have beene sufficiently spoken of in the description and in their severall titles.

The Temperature and Vertues.

A ‡ The Sanguis Draconis which is thought to proceed from this tree hath an aftringent faculty; and is with good fuccessed in the one-much flowing of the courses, in stuces, Dysenteries, Spitting of bloud, sastening loose teeth, and such other affects which require astriction.

Smiths also vse it tovarnish ouer their workes to give them a sanguine colour, and keep them

from ruft. ‡

CHAP. 142. Of the Saffafras or Ague tree.

The Description.

The Saffafras tree growes very great much like to the Pine tree: the trunk or body is straight, fimooth, and void of boughts, of a great height: it is concred with a twofold große ind, the vp-permoft of the colour of afhes, that next the wood of a tawny colour; on the top come forth many goodly branches like those of the Palm tree, whereon grow green leaues formwhat like those of the figure, of a fivest fimell when they be greene, but much sweeter when they be dry, declining to the finell of fennel, with much sweetness in tast it they are green Winter and Summer, neither bearing fruit nor floures, but is altogether barren as it is said: the roots are grosse, conformable to the greatness feel of the tree, of a tawny colour, dispersing themselues far abroad vnder the vyper cruss of the carth, by means whereof they are often cast down with mean blasts of wind. ‡ The wood of the tree is very strong, hard, and brittle, it hath not so strong be pleasant a smell as that of the root, neither is it in such vie. The leaues are of two forts, some long and smooth, and not ship about the edges; othersome, and those chiefely on the end of the branches, are deepely gashed in, as it were duited into three several parts. I have given the figure of a branch taken from a little tree, which grew in the garden of M* Wilmet at Bow, who died some few years ago.

The Place.

This tree groweth in most parts of the West Indies, specially about the cape of Florida, Wingandico, and Virginia, otherwise named Norembega.

I The Time.

It flourisheth and keepeth green Winter and Summer.

ped leaues, a little hairy by the edges, fet on each fide of a long middle rib, which is about nine or ten inches in length, without tendrels: the floures grow forth of the bosomes of the leaues, never the tops of the falkes, on long round fireaked hairy foot. falkes, of a very pale yellow colour, like those of Securidaca minor, but bigger, growing close together in short spikes, which turne into spikes of the length of two or three inches, containing many small three cornered cods about an inch long, growing close together like those of claux vous and, each cod containing two rowes of small fat source cornered seeds, three or four ein each row, of a darke yellowish or leadish colour, like to those of Securidaca minor, but three or source times as big, of little taste: the root is small, slender, white, with a sew threds, and groweth downer right, and perishesh when the seed is ripe. I first gastered seeds of this plant in the garden of my good friend M' sohn Parkinson an Apothecary of London, Anna, t sid.

Fabaveterum serratis folys Boely.

This is like the other wilde Beane in stalks, floures, cods, stuit, and class ping tendrels, but it differents from it in that the leaues hereof (especially those that grow neere the tops of the stalkes) are notched and indented about the edges like the teet hof a saw. The root also perisheth when the seed is ripe. The seeds of this wilde Beane were gathered by Beelins a Low. country man, in Batica a part of Spaine, and by him sent to M' William Cops, who carefully preserved them, and also imparted seeds thereof to me, in Anno 1620.

Inly 31. 1621.

Pifum maculatum Boely.

They are like to the small common field Peason in stalkes, leanes, and cods; the difference is, the stoures are commonly smaller, and of a whit is green colour: the peason are of a darke gray colour, spotted with blacke spots in shew like to blacke Veluet; in taste they are also like, but somewhat harsher. These peason I gathered in the garden of M'10hn Parkinson, a skilfull A pothecary of London; and they were first brought out of Spaine by Belima Low-country man.

Lathyrus aftivus flore lutco. Iuly, 28. 1621

This is like Lathyric lative folio Lobely, in stalkes, seaves, and branches, but smaller: the stalks are two or three foot long, made stalk with two skins, with two exceeding small leaves growing on the stalkes, one opposite against another; betweene which spring up that foot stalkes, an inch long, bearing two exceeding natrow sharpe pointed leaves, three inches long; betweene which grow the tendrels, divided into many parts at the top, and taking hold therewith: the slowers are small, and grow forth of the bosomes of the leaves, on each foot-stalke one floure, wholly yellow, with purple strakes. After each floure followeth a smooth cod, almost round, two inches long, wherein is contained seven round Peason, some stalke of side should be some stalke of side should be some stalke of side should be some stalke of sides and take of sides should be some stalke of sides and take of sides should be some sides and take of sides should be some sides should be some sides and take of sides should be some sides should be some sides and take of sides should be sides should be some sides should be

Lathyrus astivus Baticus flore caruleo Boelij.

This is alfo like Latbyris lation folio Lobell, but smaller, yet greater than that with yellow floures, having also adjoyning to the flat stalkes, two eared sharpe pointed leaves, and also two other stender sharpe pointed leaves, about sour inches long, growing on a flat soot-stalke betweene them, an inch and an balfe long, and one tendrel betweene them divided into two or three parts: the flours are large, and grow on long slender soure-square foot-stalkes, from the bosones of the leaves, on each soot-stalke one: the vpper great couering leafe being of a light blew, and the lower smaller leaves of a deeper blew: which past, there come up short flat cods, with two silmes, edges, or skirs on the vpper slide, like those of Emissa Lobelly, containing within, four or sive great star cornered Peason, bigger than field Peason, of a darke sand colour.

Lathyrus aftivus edulis Baticus flore albo Boely.

This is in flat skinny stalkes, leaves, foot-stalkes, and cods, with two skins on the upper side, and all things else like the said *Latbyrus* with blew stoutes, only the floures of this are milkewhite: the study is also like.

Lethyrus astivus flore miniato.

This is alfo in skinnie flat flalkes and leaues like the faid Lathyris latiore folio, but far smaller, not three foot high: it thath also small sharp pointed leaues growing by couples on the stalke, betweene which grow two leaues, about three inches long, on a flat foot-stalk halfe an inch long; also between those leaues grow the tendrels: the sources are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on some of the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on some of the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on some of the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on some of the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on some of the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright, growing on the stalkes are coloured like red lead, but not so bright like red lead, but n

CHAP. 93. Of Onions.

The Kindes.

There be, faith Theophrassus, diuers forts of Onions, which have their fyr-names of the places where they grow: some add loester, others greater; some be round, and divers others long; but none wilde, as Pliny writeth.

I Cepa alba. White Onions.

‡ 3 Cepa Hispanica oblonga. Longish Spanish Onions.



The Description.

I He Onion hath narrow leaues, and hollow within; the stalke is single, round, biggest in the middle, on the top whereof groweth a round head couered with a thinne skin or filme, which being broken, there appeare little white floures made vp in forme of a ball, and afterward blacke seed three cornered, wrapped in thinne white skinnes. In stead of the root there is a bulbe or round head compact of many coats, which oftentimes becommeth great in manner of a Turnep, many times long like an egge. To be briefe, it is couered with very fine skinnes for the most part of a whitist colour.

2 The red Onion different not from the former but in sharpnesse and rednesse of the roots, in other respects there is no difference at all.

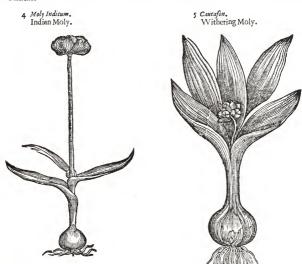
‡ 3 There is also a Spanish kinde, whose root is longer than the other, but in other respects very little different.

† 4. There is alfoanother finall kinde of Onion, called by Lobel, Afedonitis Antiquorum, or Scallions; this hath but finall roots, growing many together: the leaves are like to Onions, but leffe. It feldome beares either falke, floure, or feed. It is whet do be eaten in fallads.

wherein confiften the difference betweene these leaves and those of Homers Moly, which are not so. In the middle of the leaves riseth vp a bunch of smooth greenish bulbes servoon a tender soot-stalke, in shape and bignesselike to a great garden Worme, which being ripe and planted in the earth do also grow unto a saire plant like vnto their mother.

‡ These two last mentioned (according to Banhine, and I thinke the truth) are but figures of one and the same plant; the later whereof is the better, and more agreeing to the growing of the

6 To these may be fitly added two other Molyes: the first of these, which is the yellow Moly, hath roots whitish and round, commonly two of them growing together; the leaues which it fends forth are long and broad, and sommhat resemble those of the Tulip, and vitally are but two in number; betweene which rises up a stalke some foot high, bearing at the top an vmbell of faire yellow star-like shoures tipt on their lower sides with a little greene. The whole plant smelleth of Garlicke.



7 This little Moly hath a root about the bigneffe of an Hafell nut, white, with fome fibres hanging thereat; the flalke is of an handfull or little more in height, the top thereof is adorned with an vmbel of ten or tweluewhite floures, each of which confifts of fix leaues, not fharpe pointed, but turned round, and pretty large, confidering the bigneffe of the plant. This plant hath also viually but two leaues, and those like those of Leekes, but far leffe. ‡

¶ The Place.
† These plants grow in the garden of M. John Parkinson Apothecarie, and with M. John Trade-feant and some others, studious in the knowledge of plants.
¶ The Time.

They fpring forth of the ground in Februarie, and bring forth their floures, fruit, and feed in the end of August.

† Some have derived the name Moly from these Greeke words, Mandrews that is, to drive away diseases. It may probably be argued to belong to a certaine bulbous plant, and that a kind

about the edges, growing commonly two or three together: the vmbel of floures is commonly of a yellowish greene: the feed is like parsley feed, but in taste somewhat resembles Cumine, Diacus

Creticus, and the rinde of a Citron, yet feemes fomewhat hotter. ‡

5 Water-Cressehath many sat and weake hollow branches trailing vpon the grauell and earth where it groweth, taking hold in fundry places as it creepeth; by meanes whereof the plant spreadeth outer a great compass of ground. The leaues are I kewise compact and winged with many small leaues set vpon a middle rib one against another, except the point lease, which slands by it selfe, as don't hat of the ash; it is grow in his naturally place, which is in a grauelly spring. The ypper sace of the whoe plant is of abrowne colour, and greene when the seusesyhich is a percentage and are since seeded by cods wherein the seeds is contained. The root is nothing else but as it were a thrumme or bundle of threds.

† 5 Nasturtium aquaticum, siue Crateu.s Sium. Common Water-Gresses.

‡ 6 Sium Matthioli & Italorum. Italian Water-Cresse.





6 There is also another kinde hereof, having leaves growing many on one stalke, snipt about the edges, being in shape betweene the garden Cresses and Cuckow-floures: the stalke is crested, and duided into many branches, the floures white, and are succeeded by cods like those of our ordinarie Water-Cresses and the stalked of the sta

The Place.

‡ 1 The first of these I have not found growing, nor as yet heard of within this kingdome.

2 The second I first found in the company of M. Robert Larkin, young between Redriffe and

2 The second I first found in the company of M. Robert Larkin, going betweene Redriffe and Deptford, in a rotten boggy place on the right hand of the way.

3 The third growes almost in every watery place about London.

This is more rare, and was found by M. Gooder in the ponds about Moore Parke; and by M. George Booles in the ditches about Ellesmere, and in duters ponds in Flint-shire.

5 The fifth is as frequent as the third, and commonly they grow neere together.

This Lobel faith he found in Piemont, in rivelets among it the hills: I have not yet heard that it growes with vs. ‡

is contained flat feeds, tough and limmer, of the colour of Mace. The whole plant, as well roots as floures, do fauour or fmell very like a Fox. As the plant groweth old, fo doth it was rich, bringing forth a Crowne of floures among the vppermoit greene leaues, which fome make a fecond kinde, although in truth they are but one and the felfe fame, which in time is thought to grow to a triple crowne, which hapneth by the age of the root, and fertilitie of the foile, whole figure or tipe I haue thought good to adioyne with that picture allow which in the time of his infancie it had.

¶ The Place.

This plant likewise hath been brought from Constantinople among stother bulbous roots, and made Denizons in our London gardens, whereof I haue great plenty.

The Time.

It floureth in Aprill, and fometimes in March, when as the weather is warme and pleafant. The feed is ripe in Iune.

¶ The Names.

This rare & strange Plant is called in Latine, Gorona Imperialis, and Lilium Byzantinum: the Turks doe call it Cauale late, and Tufui. And as divers have sent into these parts of these roots at sundry times, so have they likewise sent them by sundry names, some by the name Tufai; others, Tou-fai, and Turfushishi, and slikewise Turfani and Turfanda. † Clussus, and that not without good reason, independent this to be the Hemerocallis of Dioscovides, mentioned lab. 3. 649.120.

The Nature and Vertues.

The vertue of this admirable plant is not yet knowne, neither his faculties or temperature in working.

† If this be the Hemorodiis of Disforida, you may finde the versus thereoffpecified pay, 39, of this Worke ; where in my indgement they are not 6 full placed as their might have been here 19ex we at this day have no knowledge of the phylical operation o, citizer of those plants mentioned in this place, or of this reseated of m the chapter.

CHAP. 109. Of Dogs Tooth.

¶ the Description.

There hath not long fince beene found out a goodly bulbous rooted plant, and termed Satyrion, which was fuppofed to be the true. Satyrion of Disforides, after that it was cherifhed, and the vertues thereof found out by the fluidious fearchers of nature. Little difference hath bin found betwixt that plant of Disforides and this Dens caninus, except in the colour, which (as you know) doth commonly vary according to the disertitie of places where they grow, as it falle-in out in Squilla, o'noins, and the other kin-tes of bulbous plants. It hath most commonly two leases, very feldome three; which leafe in shape is very like to Allium V-simum, or Ramsons, though farre lesse. The leases turnedowice to the groundward; the stake is tender and flexible like to Gyslame, or Sow-bread, about an handfull libsh, bare and without leases to the root. The proportion of the floure is like that of Sassion or the Lilly sloure, full of streams of a purplish white colour. The root is bigge, and like vnto a date, with some fibres growing from it: vnto the faid root is a small stat halfe round bulbe adjoyning, like vnto Galadolus, or Com-flag.

2 The fecond kinde is farre greater and larger than the first, in bulbe, stalke, leaves, floure, and cod. It yeeldeth two leaves for the most part, which do close one within another, and at the first they doe hide the floure (for fo long as it brings not out his floure) it feemes to have but one leafe like the Tulipa's, and like the Lillies, though thorter, and for the most part broader; wherefore I have placed it and his kindes next vnto the Lillies before the kinds of orchis or stones. The leaves which it beareth are spotted with many great spots of a darke purple colour, and narrow below, but by little and little toward the top wax broad, and after that grow to be sharpe pointed, in form fomewhat neere Ramfons, but thicker and more oleous. When the leaues be wide opened the floure sheweth it selfevpon his long weake naked stalke, bowing toward the earth-ward, which floure confisheth of fix very long leaues of a fine delayed purple colour, which with the heat of the Sunne openeth it felfe, and bendeth his leaues backe againe after the manner of the Cyclamen floure, within which there are fix purole chiues, and a white three forked stile or pestell. This floure is of no pleafant fmell, but commendable for the beauty : when the floure is faded, there fucceedeth a three fquare huske or head, wherein are the feeds, which are very like them of Leucoiumbulbosum pracox; but longer, flenderer, and of a yellow colour. The root is long, thicker below than aboue, fet with many white fibres, waxing very tender in the vpper part, having one or more off-fets, or young shoots, from which the stalke ariseth out of the ground (as hath been faid) bringing forth two leaues, and not three, or onely one, faue when it will not floure. sdT : ripe, though you put but your hand neere them, as profering to touch them, though you doe it not, yet will they fly out you you, and if you expect no fuch thing, perhaps make you affraid by reason of the suddennesse thereof. This herbe is written of onely by Perfor Aspinas, where the title of simm Minimum: and it may be called in English, Impatient Lady-Imocke, or Cuckow floure. It

is an annuall, and yeerely fowes it felfe by the falling feeds . ‡

8 The leaues of this fomewhat refemble 'thofe of Dafyes,but leffe,and lie foread you the ground,amongth which rifes yo a weake and flender stalke set with 3 or 4 leaues at certaine distances, it being some handful high, the top is adorned with small white sloures constituing of some leaues apecce, after which follow large and long cods, considering the smallnes of the plants within these in a double order is contenied a small reddish seed, of somewhat abiting taste. The root creepes you the top of the ground, putting yo new buds in diners places. Chasses could be singly you inground the top of the ground, putting yo new buds in diners places. Chasses could be singly you the rockes on the Etscherian mountaine in Austria, and that given vs the history and figure thereof vnder the name of Plantala Cardamines compla, and Sinapi pumulum Alpinum.

The Time and Place.

That of the Alpifn mountaines is a stranger in these cold Countries: the rest are to be found every where, as a storesaid, especially in the castle ditch at Clare in Essex. ‡ The seventh growes naturally in some places of Italy.

These flower for the most part in Aprill and May, when the Cuckowe doth begin to sing her

pleasant notes with out stammering.

The Names.

They are commonly called in Latine, Floi Cueuli, by Brunfelfiu and Dodoneus, for the reason aforefaid; and also some call them Naflurium aquaticum minus, or lesser water Cresses: of some, Cardanine, and Stylmbrium alterum of Dosforides: it is called in the Germane tongue, Moltectress: in French, Paffrage, fausage. in English, Cuekowe slowers: in Northfolke, Canterbury bells: at the Namptwieth in Cheshire, where I had my beginning, Ladie smockes, which hath given me cause to Christen it after my Country Sashion.

The Nature and Vertues.

There herbes be hot and drie in the fecond degree: we have no certaine proofe or authority of their vertues, but furely from the kindes of water Creffe they cannot much differ, and therefore to them they may be referred in their vertues.

† The figure that whim the fourth pleetybring of the fame plant that is deferibed in the first place time connected: fillikes and heades being taken away, as Zusture nglidy hat he observed; as a slot he defection on thereof, which (as many other) our Author frames by knoking upon the figure, and the fittength of his owner fames; I have nomited a importance and the connected as importance.

CHAP. 19. Of Treacle Mustard.

The Description.

TReacle mustard hath long broad leaues, especially those next the ground, the others leffer, flightly indented about the edges like those of Dandelion. The stalkes be long and brittle, divided into many branches even from the ground to the topywhere grow many small idle flowers tust sathion, after which succeed large, stat, thin, chasse huskes or steed vessels after fashion, wherein are conteined browne stat seeds, sharpe in taste, burning the tongue as doth mustard feed, leauing a taste or savour of Garlicke behinde for a farewell.

2 Mithridate Mustard hath long narrow leaues like those of Woad, or rather Cow Basil. The stalkes be inclosed with small sinpt leaues cuen to the branches, Pyramidis fashion, that is to fay, smaller and smaller toward the top, where it is diulded into fundrie branches, whereon doe grow small slowers: which being past, the cods, or rather thinne chassic buskes do appeare full of

thatpe feed, like the former. The roote is long and flender.

3 The third kinde of Treacle Muflard, named Knaues Muflard, (for that it is too bad for honeft men) hath long, fat, and broad leaues, like thofe of Dwale or deadly Nighthade: in tafte like thofe of Vuluaria or firinching Orach, fet ypon a round stalke two cubits high, divided at the top into small armes or branches, whereon do grow small soolish white spoke: flowers. The seed is conteined in stat pouches like those of Shepheards purfle, brown, sharpe in tastegand of an ill sauor.

4 Bowyers Muftard hath the lower leaves refembling the ordinary Thlafpi,but the vpper are very finall like tode flaxe but finaller. The flakes be finall, flender, and many. The flowers be finall, and white,each conflitting of foure leaves. The feeds be placed upon the branches from the loweft part of them to the top,exceeding flarpe and hot in tafte, and of a yellowish colour. The toote is finall and woody.

5 Grecian mustard hath many leaves fored vpon the ground, like those of the common Daifie, of a darke greenish colour: from the midst whereof spring vp stalkes two soote long, divided

Y 3

into many fmall branches, whereupon grow fmall white flowers composed of four eleaues, after which fueceed round flat huskes or feed vessels, set you the stalke by couples, as it were fundry paires of spectacles, wherein the seed is contained, sharpe and biting as the other. This is sometimes seen with yellow flowers.

† 6 Clownes mustard hath a short white sibrous root from whence arisest pa shalke of the height of a soot, which a little about the root divides it selfe into some foure or sine branches, and these againe are subdivided into other, smaller so that it resembles a little shrub: longish narrow leaves notched after the mance of Sciatica Cressesby turees gamish these branches, and these leaves areas bitter as the smaller Contaury. The showers shad thicke together at the tops of these branches in manner of little vmbels, and are commonly of a light blew and white mixed together (being seldome onely white, or yellow.) After the showers succeed seed wester after the manner of the other plants of this kinde, and in them is conteined a small sho seed the

7 Buckler mustard hath many large leaves, spread vpon the ground like Hieracum or Hawkeweede, somewhat more toothed or shipt about the edges: among which comes vp stalkes small and bittle, a cubit high, garnished with many small pale yellowish slowers: in whose place succeed many round star cods or pouches, buckler fashion, conteining a feed like vnto the others.

8 Small Buckler Mustard, is a very finall, base, or fow plant hauing whit is leaves like those of wild Time, set you finall, weake and tender branches. The flowers grow at the top like the other buckler Mustard. The seed wessels are like, but not so round, somewhat sharpe pointed, sharp in taste, & burning the tongue. The whole plant letch flat you the ground, like wild Tyme.

The Place.

Treacle or rather Mithridate Mustard growes wild in fundry places in corn fields, ditch banks, and in fandy, drie, and barren ground. I haue found it in come fields betweene Croydon & Godsftone in Surrey, at South-fleete in Kent, by the path that leadeth from Harnsey (a small village by London) vnto Waltham crosse, and in many other places.

The other do grow vnder hedges, oftentines in fields and in ftonic and vntoiled places; they grow plentifully in Bohemia and Germany: they are feene likewife on the ftonic bankes of the riner Rhene. They are likewife to be found in England in fundrie places wilde, the which I haue gathered into my garden. ‡ I haue found none but the first and second growing wilde in any part of England as yet, but I deny not, but that some of the other may be found, though not all. ‡

¶ Thefe treacle Mustards are found with their stowers from May to July, and the seed is ripe in the end of August.

The Names.

‡ I This is Thiaspi Dioscoridis Draba, aut Chamelina folio of Lobell: Thiaspi Latius of Dodonaus: and the second Thiaspi of Matthiolus.

2 This, Thiaspi Vulgatissimum Vaccaria folio of Lobell: the first Thiaspi of Matthiolus, and second of Dodoneus; and this is that Thiaspi whose seed is vied in shops.

3 This is Thiaspi majus of Tabernamontanus.

4. This is Thlass minus of Dodoneus: Thlassi angustifolium of Fuchssus: Thlassi minus hortense Ostridis solio, c.c. of Lobell: and Nasturium solvestre of Thalius.

5 This is Alysson of Matthiolus: Thlaspi Gracum Polygonati folio, of Lobell and Tabern.

6 This the Author of the Hift, Lug, calls Nasturium silvestre, Tabern, calls it Thlashi amarum,
7 Lobell termes this Thlashi parvum Hieracifolium, and Lunaria Lutea Monspeliensium.

8 This is Thlashi minus clypeatum Scrpillifolio of Lobell. ‡
† The figures of these two last mentioned were transposed in the former Edition.

¶ The Temperature.

The feed of these kindes of Treacle Mustards be not and drie in the end of the third degree.

The Vertues.

The feed of Thlaspi or treacle Mustard "eaten, purgeth colour both vpward and downeward, prouoketh flowers, and breaketh inward apost humes.

The same vsed in clysters, helpeth the sciatica, and is good vnto those purposes for which Mustard seed serveth.

The Danger.

The feed of these herbes be so extreame hot and vehement in working, that being taken in too

- Spanish Gum Succorie hath many leaves spred upon the ground, in shape like those of Groundfell, but much more divided, and not so thicke nor fat : amongst which rise vp branched stalkes set with leaves like those of Stabe falumanticaminor, or Silver-weed, whereof this is a kinde. The floures grow at the top, of an ouerworne purple colour, which feldome shew themselues abroad blowne: ‡ The feed is like that of Carthamus in shape, but blacke and shining. ‡
 - † 3 Chondrilla lutea. Yellow Gum Succorie.



† 4 Chondrilla Hispanica. Spanish Gum Succorie.



5 Rushy Gum Succorie hath a tough and hard root, with a few short threds fastned thereto: from the which rife up a few lagged leaves like those of Succorie, but much more divided: The ftalke groweth vp to the height of two foot, tough and limmer like vnto rushes, whereon are set many narrow leaves. The floures be yellow, fingle, and finall, which being faded doe fly away with the winde: the whole plant having milky juyce like vnto the other of his kinde.

‡ There is another fort of this plant to be found in some places of this kingdome, and it is

mentioned by Bauhinus under the name of Chondrilla viscosa humilis.

† 6 Sea Gum Succorie hath many knobby or tuberous roots full of inyce, of a whitith purple colour, with long strings fastned to them; from which immediately rise vp a few small thinne leaues fashioned like those of Succory, narrower below, and somewhat larger towards their ends; among which spring vp small tender stalkes, naked, smooth, hollow, round, of some foot high, or thereabout: each of these stalkes have one floure, in shape like that of the Dandelion, but lesser. The whole plant is whitish or hoary, as are many of the sea plants.

7 Swines Succorie hath white small and tender roots, from the which rise many indented leaves like those of Dandelion, but much lesse, spred or laid flat upon the ground; from the midst whereof rife vp finall foft and tender stalkes, bearing at the top double yellow slowes like those of Dandelion or Piffe-abed, but smaller: the feed with the downy tuft flieth away with the wind.

8 The male Swines Succorie hath a long and flender root, with fome few threds or ftrings fastned thereto; from which spring up small tender leaves about the bignesse of those of Dasses, fpred vpon the ground, cut or fnipt about the edges confusedly, of an overworne colour, full of a milky juyce : among which rife vp diners fmall tender naked stalkes, bearing at the top of energy stalke one floure and no more, of a faint yellow colour, and something double : which being ripe, towards the end, and putting forth fittingy fibres on the fides. Thus much Clufius, who received this figure and defeription from his friend Laques Plateau of Tournay. I coniecture this to be the fame plant that Baubine hath formewhat more accurately figured and deferibed in his Prod. pg., c8. vnder the title of Chondrilla purpuraftens farida: which plant being an annual], I have feen growing fome yeares fince with M'. Tuggy at Westminster; and the last Summer with an honest and skilfull Apothecarie one M'. Nibolaus Swapino of Feuersham in Kent: but I must confesse I did not compare it with Cluffus; yet now I am of opinion, that both these figures and descriptions are of one and the same plant. It floures in Iuly and August, at the later end of which moneth the seeds also come to ripenesse.

E This other (noe deferibed by Cluftus, but by Lobel) hath long rough leaues cut in and roothed like to Dandelion, with naded hairy flatkes, bearing at their tops faire large and very double yellow floures, which fading fly away in downe. It growes in form enedowes.

‡ 5 Hieracium parvum Creticum. Small Candy Hawk-weed. ‡ 6 Hieracium Dentis leonis folio hirfutum, Dandelion Hawk-weed,





The Place.

These kinds of Hawke-weeds, according to the report of Clussus, do grow in Hungarie and Austria, and in the grassy dry hills, and herby and barren Alpish mountaines, and such like places: notwithstanding if my memorie faile me not I haue seene them growing in sundry places in England; which I meane, God willing, better to observe hereaster, as opportunitie shall serve me.

The Time.

He faith they floure from May to August, at what time the seed is ripe.

The Names.

The Author himselse hath not said more than here is set downe as touching the names, so that it shall suffice what hath now been said, referring the handling thereof to a surther consideration.

The Nature and Vertues.

I finde not any thing at all fet downe either of their nature or vertues, and therefore I forbeare to fay any thing elfe of them, as a thing not necessarie to write of their faculties upon my owne conceit and imagination.

Chap.

Filicula petra a famina, sive Chama filix marina The female dwarfe stone Ferne.



nish filken colour: it growes in the chinkes of the rockes by the Sea fide in Cornewall.

The Place.

withered leaves both at once.

The place is sufficiently touched in the defcription.

The Time. They flourish both Winter and Sommer. for when the leaves wither by reason of age, there arise young to supplie the place, so that they are not to be feene without greene and

The Names.

It fufficeth what hath bin faid of the names in their feuerall titles: notwithstanding the last described we have called Chamasilix marina Anglica: which groweth vpon the rockie cliffe neere Harwich, as also at Douer, among the Sampire that there groweth.

The Temperature and Vertues. Their temperature and faculties inworking A. are referred vnto the kindes of blacke Oke

Fernes, called Dryopteris, and Onopteris.

† It shard to fay what our Author in this chapter meant, by his figures and deforigions, wherefore I have left his deforigions as I found them the feece difference which was very like the first I have ensured for the third, when was of the Landmin Mannish, mentioned in the foregoing chapter, I have put Coffed his figured his first feeting a which great in their present in the first pr

CHAP. 473. Of true Maiden-haire.

The Kindes .

Heophrastus and Pliny haue set downe two Maiden-haires, the blacke and the white, whereunto, may be added another called Rutamuraria, or wall Rue, equall to the others in facultie, whereof we will intreat.

I Capillus Veneris verus. True Maiden-haire.



The Description.

Hofo will follow the variable opinions of writers concerning the Ferne called Advanthum verum, or Capillus Venerus verus, must of necessitie be brought into a labyrinth of doubts, confidering the divers opinions thereof:but this I know that Venus-haire,or Maidenhaire, is a low herb growing an hand high, fmooth, of a darke crimfon colour, and glittering withall : the leaues be fmal, cut in funder; and nicked in the edges fomething like those of Coriander, confusedly or without order placed, the middle rib whereof is of a blacke shining colour: the root consisteth of manie fmall threddie strings.

This Assyrian Maiden-haire is likewise a base or low herbe, having leaves, flat, fmooth, and plaine, fet vpon a black ish middle rib, like vnto that of the other Maiden-haire, cut or notched in the edges, na-

ture keeping no certaine forme, but making one leafe of this fashion, and another far different from it: the root is tough and threddie.

3 This plant which we have inferted among the Adianthes as a kinde thereof, may without errour so passe, which is in great request in Flanders and Germanie, where the practitioners in Physicke do vse the same in stead of Capillus Veneris, and with better successe than any of the Capillare the space of twelue daies or thereabout: which done, they take it forth, and beat in morters vntill it be come to the thickness and clamminess of Lime lastly, that they may cleare it from pieces of barke and other filthinesse, they do wash it very often: after which they adde vnto it a little oyle of ruts, and after that do put it vp in earthen vessels.

The Place.

The Holly tree groweth plentifully in all countries. It groweth green both winter and fommer, the berries are ripe in September, and they do hang youn the tree a long time after.

The Names.

This tree or furb is called in Latine Aprifolium: in Italian, Aprifoglio, and Aguifoglio: in Spanish, Azelo: in high Dutch, Waldbillell, and of divers Strepalmen: in low Dutch, Wullt: in French, Hous and Housson: in English, Holly, Huluer, and Holme,

The Temperature.

The berries of Holly are hot and drie, and of thin parts, and waste away winde.

The Vertues.

They are good against the collicke: for ten or twelue being inwardly taken bring away by the A stoole thicke slegmaticke humors, as we have learned of them who often times made triall thereof.

The Birdlime which is made of the barke hereof is no leffe hurtfull than that of Miffeltoe, for it B is manuellous clammie, it glueth up all the intrails, it flutterth and draweth together the guts and paffages of the excrements, and by this meanes it bringeth defiruction to man, not by any qualitie, but by his glewing fub flance.

Holly beaten to pouder and drunke, is an experimented medicine against all the fluxes of the C

belly, as the dyfenterie and fuch like.

CHAP. 32. Of the Oke.

1 Quercus vulgaris cum plande & musco suo. The Oke Tree with his Acornes and Mosse.



The Description.

He common Oke groweth to a great tree; the trunke or body wherof is couesed ouer with a thicke rough barke full of chops or rifts: the armes or boughs are likewise great, dispersing themselues farre abroad: the leaues are bluntly indented about the edges, smooth, and of a shining greene co-lour, whereon is often found a most sweet dew and fomewhat clammie, and alfo a fungous excrescence, which we call Oke Apples. The fruit is long, couered with a browne hard and tough pilling, fet in a rough scaly cup or husk; there is often found vpon the body of the tree, and also vpon the branches, a certaine kind of long white mosse hanging downe from the same : and sometimes another wooddie plant, which we cal Miffeltoe, being either an excrefcence or outgrowing from the tree it felfe, or of the doung (as it is reported) of a bird that hath eaten a certaine berrie. ‡ Besides these there are about the roots of old Okes within the earth certaine other excrescences, which Bauhine and others have called Vua quercina, because they commonly grow in clusters together, after the manner of Grapes and about their bignes, being fometimes round, & otherwhiles cornered, of a woody fub stance, hollow within; and fomtimes of a purple, otherwhiles of a whitish colour on the outside : their taste is aftringent, and vse fingular in all Dyfente-

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nes